The Bombay Gazette

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No. 12,099 New Series BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ..
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,
MALWA	2950	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3169	480	Capt. F. Blight	20th Sept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Captt. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 8, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit,
Poona.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned have commenced GENERAL AGENCY business at MORMUGAO, GOA, under the name and style of "MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November 1837 to the 14th November 1892:—

1. Sullemanshaw.
2. Shaikh Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. The Tenders may be for all or any one or more of the Works mentioned above.

3. They should be addressed to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the Lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 1st November 1887.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Account Officer at NOON, on the 2nd November 1887, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

6. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at anytime during Office hours on application at the Collector's Office. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the Lease or to make the Deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Lessee or Lessees of the Works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III. of 1872, or any other Act or Acts in force.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Poona, 23rd August, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 12, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.

An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.

Per Tin Re. 1-9 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT.

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

A very useful home Xmas present.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt. ...	1	6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,, ...	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt. ...	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,, ...	3	0
HYSON, YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt. ...	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, FINEST, 1 lb. pkt. ...	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. ...	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,, ...	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb. ...	0	10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & CO., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE—

4196 yards Portable Steel Rails, 14 lbs. per yard, with Iron Sleepers, Fish-Bolts and Fish-plates, For 2 feet gauge.
880 yards ditto ditto without Sleepers.
8 Sets Points and Crossings for the above.
6 Front Tip Wagons.
2 Side Tip do.
All the above very little used.

ALSO

3 Holman's Patent Pumps in good working order, with India-rubber Hose and Copper Nozzle.
1 Double Purchase Crab Winch to lift 4 tons direct from barrel.
1 Single Purchase ditto to lift 2 tons do.
6 Field Officers' Tents, each Rs. 50.
1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent, 16' by 16', with Dharries, Chicks and Pardas complete, Rs. 350.
2 Single Pole Hill Tents, each Rs. 100.
2 10 inch Dumpy Levels, very little used, each Rs. 250.
2 14 feet Leveling Staves, each Rs. 35.
2 Screw Jacks, to lift 12 tons.

Apply to

KIRBY THOMPSON & Co.,
Bhopal.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjeau's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.		CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
26 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	26 0
25 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
29 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
30 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	30 0
39 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	39 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs.	36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs.	28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs.	10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT
FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

OILS.	PAINTS.	VARNISHES.
Best and Pure. Raw and Boiled. Linseed Oils. Per bottle, As. 14. Turpentine, Per bottle, As. 14.	Ready mixed, of best make, and various Colours, Blue, Black, Chocolate, Red, French, Grey, Green, &c. Per 3-lb. tin, Re. 1.	Superior Quality. Cabinet, Carriage, Copal, Oak, Goldsize, Blackwood Varnish, &c. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

VARNISHES.

For Reviving Book Covers, Bags, Carriage Cushions, &c. Black, Green or Maroon.
Per bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA

TROPICAL FLANNEL,

"USEFUL FOR GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN."

"A GREAT SUCCESS FOR INDIAN WEAR."

The most comfortable and durable Material yet introduced, thoroughly shrunk.

Per yard, 31 inches wide, Rs. 2.

Shirts with Collar and Pocket, each Rs. 8—Three for Rs. 23.

PATTERNS POSTED TO THE MOFUSSIL.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT OR V. P. P. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { PROPRIETORS, } BOMBAY

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts......Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints...... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
IN THE TOWN HALL,
in aid of
THE BUILDING FUND
of the
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
to commence at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo... "Offertoire in G." ....Wely. MR. WILLIAMS
2. Song ...."The Reason Why" ....Blumenthal. MR. DIXON.
3. Song ...."Blow Bugle Blow"....... Oakley. MRS. MACMILLAN.
4. Glee ...."O, who will o'er the Downs" .... Pearsall.
5. Song ...."Nazareth" with Organ Accompaniment ....Gounod. LADY MCRLAND.
6. Trio ...."Three Little Maids from School" (The Mikado)... Sullivan. MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. DIXON, MRS. WILLIAMS.
7. Song ...."Waiting for the King" .. Moir. MR. DIXON.
8. Song ...."Jock O' Hazledean" MRS. MACMILLAN.
9. Glee ...."Old Daddy Longlegs" ..Macirone.

Reserved Seats..........Rs. 2 | Admission ....Re. 1
Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1887. MacIver Line.

CHUBB'S PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES,

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Improves the Complexion.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Beautifies the Skin and Face.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Produces youthful Bloom and healthy Beauty.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Removes Sunburns, Freckles and Tan.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Efficacious, Cheap and Pleasant.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	No disappointment. Try a bottle.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

MADAME MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS.

MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Efficacious in all Female Complaints.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Beneficial alike to single or married ladies.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Corrects functional irregularities.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Revives Health and Beauty.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Renovates Blood.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Strengthens the whole system.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	No more suffering.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Cures without fail.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	The most obstinate attack.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	In one or two doses.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Breathing becomes easy, &c.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Patient finds a great relief.

Per Bottle Re. 1 & 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next. Estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th October next, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September 1887.

NOTICE.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FEMALE NATIVE CANDIDATES, to be educated at the Bombay Cama Hospital, the Agra Medical School, or the Mayo School, Nagpur, for the service of the Berar Branch of the National Association for affording Medical Relief to the Women of India.

CONDITIONS.

Candidate's age.			Nationality or caste.			Linguistic and educational qualification.		
For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.

Terms will be stated on application and according to qualifications, and it should be noted that of two candidates, one being a Berari, and another a Foreigner, both of equal qualifications, the Berari will have the preference. So too in case of a candidate's being an Eurasian and her competitor a native, qualifications being equal, the choice will fall to the native. In rendering their qualifications, candidates will please be particularly explicit. The language or languages in which they have been educated, and to what extent, must be clearly rendered and certified.

Admitted candidates will have to undergo a course of study for a year or a longer period, according to their qualifications, at any one of the abovenamed Institutions.

PURUSHOTTAMRAO,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch.
Amraoti, Sept. 10, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set. Cash or by V. P. P.

Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

Applications for Dividend-Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
R. K. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1887.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1887.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th September 1887, both days inclusive.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises near Sopari Baug, Parel, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September 1887, at 3-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of one of the Directors to a seat on the Board which became vacant during the year.
4. To elect Directors, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 20th, to Tuesday, the 27th September 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 13th Sept. 1887.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS FOR THE PARSEES.

PARSI NEW YEAR CARDS.

SPECIALLY ORDERED out for the occasion. Unpacked per s. s. Verona

The most elegant and choicest assortment ever imported into India, containing :—

Photos and Platinotypes, Mechanical Hand-painted Carbon Photos on Opal, Fold Silk, Beaded Floral, Autograph Cards, Relief Cards, Monochromes, Gem Series, Embosed Satin Rose and Mounted Gauze.

Only a small and Selected consignment received.

Early visit expected.

To avoid delay Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & Co. will undertake to post direct to persons in the Mofussil, if their friends in Bombay will furnish their addresses.

HORMASJI SORABJI AND CO.,
20, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the mortgagee Bhunsalee Nursee Kulianjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the late Kamatee Lingoo Seevajee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises by virtue and power of sale given in the mortgage deed, dated 22nd June 1881, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13 day of September 1887, sale commencing at 4 p.m

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with dwelling house and premises situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Cammatee Lingoo Shewajee Moopard, Registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3589, Collector's new No. 10324, old survey No. 3167 and new survey No. 5925, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40 containing by admeasurement 25 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the House of Cammatee Sayenna Mahdoo, on or towards the west by the house of the said Bhunsalee Nursey Culliaujee, on the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the said Cammatteepoora third street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Sept. 13, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRENCH CAFETIERES.

Size	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Cups
Rs.	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0	2-4	2-8	2-12	3-0	3-4	3-8	3-22

BOLTON & Co.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR
OR
BUTTER COOLER.

Small size ....Rs. 2
Large niz ....Rs. 3

BOLTON AND Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face....................	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting......................	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat...................	Rs. 100
Hunting	"	" 110
Cut-hunting	"	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus..	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond, as [illegible]

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND CO., SOLTON AND Co., [illegible] AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,

NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.
Under New European Management.
Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze.
COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.
COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.
PURE BRACING AIR.
EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.
LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.

SHAIK,
Proprietor.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, for the first half of 1887, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.
Bombay, September 3, 1887.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rupees Five per each new Share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th September 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 6th September 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th September 1887.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, for the first half of 1887, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1887.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1887.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!

AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY, VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras, 26th August 1887.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram as a Director, vice Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka.........................4,000 } Forest Depots on
Belgaum Taluka ....1,700 } road-sides.
Total.....................................5,700
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara......2,000 } Kadra, Kumta and
Central Division of Kanara.......... 400 } Honawar
Southern Division of Kanara........2,200 } Bunder Depots.
Total...4,600
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid. For a 25 lb. box.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE, BERENAG, KUMAON.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	31 0 0
	2 Orange Pekoe..............	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ALMORA, KUMAON.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS : CASH WITH ORDER.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice........................	6 8 0	25 0 0
	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS : THE PROPRIETOR, BERENAG TEA Co.,	6 Favorite Blend	5 [illegible] 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong........	4 [illegible] 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust............................	[illegible]	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT   PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5.15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from London; and King Arthur (s), Busreh.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The s.s. Verona entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Black and Yellow—Craigie (capt.), Sladen, Burder and Warner *vs.* White—Fenton (capt.), Pease, Wallace and Scott-Stewart. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,426, of these 675 were new admissions, consisting of 301 Hindoos, 302 Musalmans, 51 Parsees, 21 Christians. The average daily attendance was 78·25.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Goolam Hoosein Alibhoy, a shopkeeper, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that while he was lying asleep on the boards in front of his shop on Saturday night, with his jacket under his head, some person stole the jacket, in one of the pockets of which was Rs. 122 in currency notes and cash.

A PICK-POCKET.—Apa Ramchander was charged by Inspector George, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with stealing a purse belonging to Ooka Nathoo. The complainant was walking in the Crawford Markets in the morning, when he felt a tug at his pocket. On turning round he saw the prisoner running away with the purse. The culprit was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Before Mr. Ryan yesterday, Tookia Damoder was charged with stealing six flannel shirts, of the total value of Rs. 15, from a shed in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday, the accused was seen by one of the employés going into the shed and taking the shirts out of a case, evidently with the object of stealing them. The prisoner, who had been convicted of a similar offence before, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A PARSEE VEGETARIAN DINNER.—A second vegetarian dinner was given at "Albless Baug" on Sunday last, when about 150 Parsees, vegetarians as well as meat-eaters, were present. The fee per guest was eight annas as on the former occasion; and six varieties of vegetable food were served on plantain leaves. At the close of the dinner, Mr. Byramjee Dinsha Panday, the advocate of vegetarians in Bombay, addressed the assembly on the benefits of purely vegetable food.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE AT NEW FORAS ROAD.—Mr. William Martin, one of the occupants on the upper story of the chawl which was on fire at New Foras Road on Saturday morning last, sustained severe burns about his body and arms while endeavouring to rescue his mother from the burning building. He was bringing her down the only stair case which led up to the upper story of the building. It was in flames at the time. He was taken early yesterday morning to the European General Hospital, where he is at present lying in a serious condition. It is advisable that the fire brigade, while attending fires, should always be provided with fire escapes and other apurtenances adapted for Indian use to save life and property.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY BRIBERY CASE.—This case, in which a Borah named Careembhoy Alimahomed stands charged with offering a bribe of eight annas to a Parsee employé of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at the Carnac Bunder Goods station, was called on yesterday for further hearing before Mr. Ryan. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, prosecuted on behalf of the Railway Company, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the defence. After the case for the prosecution had closed, Mr. Hemming contended that no case was made out against his client; that the Parsee employè, who was a principal witness against the accused, had been fined several times departmentally, and therefore his story was not entitled to credit; and that the Borah had offered the money simply as a present on account of the Eed festival which was celebrated on that day. The Magistrate having asked Mr. Hemming to proceed with his evidence for the defence, one witness was examined and the case was again adjourned till next Monday.

THE LATE MRS. AHIER.—This estimable lady, who was head-mistress of the G. I. P. Railway School at Igatpuri, was brought to Poona in a dying state on Thursday morning, and expired the same afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. J. Kyte, her brother.—*Poona Observer.*

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—We learn that while Mr. E. T. Quighly, of the Bangalore Police Force, was down at Madras the other day, he was instrumental in finding out the whereabouts of a deserter of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, named Alfred William Kirkham, and imparting the information to Inspector Marshall of the Marine Police, Madras. Kirkham, we hear, is wanted at Poona in connection with the Harrison *vs.* Harrison, Kirkham and others divorce case, in which he is one of the co-respondents, but having made himself scarce took up lodgings at the Malakoff Hotel in Madras, and was passing off as *somebody*, when his identity became apparent on being arrested by Inspector Marshall. He was placed before a magistrate on the 7th instant and finally handed over to the Military authorities.

INVESTITURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—At the Poona Council Hall, on Wednesday next, a special investiture of the Order is to be held by her Majesty's command, in which his Excellency Lord Reay is to be raised to the rank of a Grand Gross, or G.C.I.E., in commemoration of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will act on behalf of her Majesty.

THE NUISANCE AT KHETWADY.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSION.

THE business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

CAUSING DEATH BY AN ILLEGAL ACT

Caitan Manoel Pereira, a medical practitioner at Belgaum, and James Johnstone, Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade Battalion there, were again placed on their trial for causing the death of Mary Croakes by an illegal act. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Branson appeared for the first and second accused respectively.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, commented on the evidence of the only two witnesses who had deposed against his client. Granny, the first of those witnesses, was not to be relied upon; and the learned counsel asked the jury to discredit her evidence altogether. She was not an unbiassed witness as she was in one way or another connected with the offence which was said to have been committed; and she had a motive in giving evidence against the accused. She had no regular occupation; she was neither a nurse nor a midwife; and she had no business to accompany Mrs. Croakes when she was taken to the house of the first accused as alleged. The probability was that she had consented to assist her in the commission of the illegal act. There was, however, no motive for asking her to follow her to the bazar, which was not a retired place, and where she was almost certain to be observed by persons going along the road. If the story of the prosecution was true, there would have been no difficulty in producing before the court the man who was said to have driven Mrs. Croakes from the house of the first accused to her own. The accused were arrested six weeks after the death of Mrs. Croakes; and the police, the learned counsel urged, have had ample time to get up a case. During three weeks, Granny was in custody of the police, and that was sufficient time for the purpose of cramming her with the story which she had told before the court.

Mr. Branson next addressed the jury on behalf of the second accused. He said there was not even a shadow of a foundation for the suggestion made by the counsel for the prosecution that any improper intimacy existed between the second accused and the deceased. The husband of the deceased woman had asked the second accused to look after his wife during his absence on service in Burma; and the accused was therefore only on visiting terms with the deceased. The evidence adduced against the accused was only a tissue of falsehoods. It was in the learned counsel's experience that in the Mofussil, when there was a link wanting to complete the chain of evidence the police brought forward men who curiously enough came upon the scene at the very time when, and at the very spot at which an alleged offence was committed. Now, if the jury believed that the evidence of the woman Granny was untrue and fabricated, the rest of the case for the prosecution must fall with it. The whole story appeared to have been fabricated. If the accused were really guilty, was is not probable that during the long time they were free they would have attempted to purchase Granny's silence regarding what she had seen at the house of the first accused? It was most probable that Granny herself was the guilty party; and it was not to be wondered at, that she should try to implicate innocent persons.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that in a case of this kind it was important to see to what class of people the accused belonged. The first accused they were told, was a medical man living with his father at Belgaum, and the second was Paymaster of the battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which left Belgaum in September last and to which the husband of the deceased belonged. The regiment was a distinguished one, having rendered valuable service in various parts of the world; and it had the honour of being commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the present Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Both the accused appear to occupy respectable and responsible positions in their own spheres of life; and there was nothing known against either of them until they were charged with the present offence. With regard to the evidence of Granny, his Lordship remarked that, if the jury could accept her story, so as to lead them to an irresistible inference that it was trustworthy, it was their duty to find the accused guilty. It had been stated in the case, and correctly stated too, that the whole case for the prosecution rested on the evidence of that woman. She had no settled occupation; but she maintained hereself upon what she got from European women residing at the Station; doing work for them. She was undoubtedly an intelligent witness, and she professed every now and then not to recollect facts that occurred four or five months ago. There was, his lordship said, unfortunately a vast amount of false evidence given in this country There was nothing more common than to trump up charges, especially more so upcountry than in the towns. The records of criminal courts showed that there was a great deal of false testimony given, not only upcountry but in these courts. In the course of a judgment delivered by Sir Richard Garth, late Chief justice, of Calcutta, he remarked that the result of his many years' experience of evidence in this country was that all their evidence, whether oral or documentary, was less trustworthy than evidence in England. His lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley) observed that false charges and false evidence, more especially the latter, were noticeable in most of the contested cases tried on the Civil side of the High Court. It was only by carefully analysing evidence and by applying one's mind to the consideration of what people would do under a given state of circumstances, that one could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the truth. Alluding to Granny's evidence, his lordship said that it struck him as very curious and doubtful that the accused should perform, according to the woman's statement, a dangerous and penal operation without taking even the necessary precaution of locking or bolting the doors of the room in which they were alleged to be. Neither, according to her statement, did the accused show any surprise when she made her appearance in the room. She also stated that the first accused was promised a reward of Rs. 40. Her evidence on this point was contradictory as given before the magistrate and in this court. Agreeing with the counsel for the defence, his lordship thought that the driver of the *dumnee*, in which the deceased was driven over to her house, should have been produced as a witness for the prosecution. The evidence of Manoswamy, who said that he saw the deceased being assisted into the carriage, was extremely doubtful. He could not have seen the party, as there was no moonlight, nor was there any light in the street or to the *dumnee*. According the defence, this appeared to be a got-

The prosecution had acted very fairly and

THEFTS BY A POLICEMAN.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ramsoorup Davideen, P. C. No. 910 D, was charged by Superintendent Page before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with three separate charges of theft of property consisting of a watch, a pair of spectacles, a purse containing cash, and a canvas bag containing sundry articles of wearing apparel, besides other articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of 53, the property of Hurbareelal Shamlal, a clerk in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Wittul Pandoorung, a student in the Grant Medical College, Majoobhai Bhavanilal, a clerk in the Agent's Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and three other persons, all of whom are residing in different rooms of a chawl known as Ramjee Purshotum's chawl at Girgaum. The accused is a Purdasee by caste, and has been in the police force for the past four years. The thefts in question were committed in the locality where the accused was posted on duty. He was recently posted to do night duty near the chawl occupied by the several complainants at Girgaum Road. While on duty the accused left his post without the orders of his superiors and went into the chawl and there he represented to the occupants that he had been sent by his saheb to warn them not to go to bed at nights with simply closing the doors, but to fasten the door of their rooms from the inside and under such pretext it appears the sepoy evidently walked away with any valuable clothing or other articles he could lay his hands on. In this manner he carried on his game for some days and soon after sold his booty to a Marwaree at Chunam Kiln Lane and to a Purdasee living at Mahim. Sometime between the 22nd and 30th ultimo, the occupants of the chawl missed their clothing, watches, and other articles from their rooms. They complained to the ramoosie who took them before his immediate superior. They were assured that an inquiry into the robbery would be made. This state of affairs continued for a week or more, and at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant the accused again under the same pretext entered the room of Hurbhareelal, one of the occupants of the chawl, and stole a watch and a pair of spectacles. On hearing some noise a neighbour awoke and found the accused in his uniform in the room and seized him. In the mean time Hurbhareelal, who had gone to the bath-room, returned, and bringing a light found it was the very sepoy to whom he and the other occupants of the chawl had reported the thefts. Hurbhareelal thought that the sepoy had no business whatever to be in his quarters at that hour of the morning and immediately went away to report the matter to a European Constable. On the way he met Constable Watson and reported the affair to him. The police officer searched the person of the policeman (the accused) and found the pair of spectacles in his possession and took the accused in custody. The police upon making further enquiries, and searching the accused's house, recovered the remainder of the valuable clothing and other articles; the watch was found to have been disposed of by the accused to a Marwaree at Chunam Kilm Lane and the other property from a Purdasee residing at Mahim, where it had been deposited by the accused for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. The Magistrate, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoner as a policeman, whose duty it was to guard and protect the lives and property of the public, had by virtue of his office himself committed no less than six thefts, one of which was actually committed while inquiries were being made into a theft committed on the same premises. He would therefore make an example of him as a warning to others and would sentence him to an accumulated term of four years.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 13.

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(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

25-87—Cragie, L and O—Nathbhai Shamlal and another vs. Goolam Hoosen Abdoolalli—Mansuklal and D.

306-87—Wadia and G—Bai Itcha vs. Bohra Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and another—Nanu and H.

312-87—Ardesir, H and D—Jerbai vs. Cowasji Dossabhai Virjina.

319-87—In person—Amirchund Megha and another vs. Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.

340-87—In person—Rampurtab Goolabrai vs. Raghoozill alias Raghoo Vithoo—In person.

Long Causes.

124-87—T. A. Bland—Mangul Ragoo vs. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

166-87—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Thakersey Moolji and others vs. L A Wallace and others—Craigie, L and O.

149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S, F and N.

139-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gordhundas Bhanji and others vs. Damji Ludha—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

341-87—Bicknell and K—Limji Nowroji Banaji and another vs. Sadanund Balcrustna—Winter and B.

Long Causes.

194-87—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandree Naiquin and another—Little, S, F and N.

49-86—Little, S, F and N—Ootumbai vs. Damodherdas Goculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

228-87—Chalk, W and S—Bhai Bhasker vs. Luxumon Ramchunder and another—Winter and B, and Bicknell and K.

18-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Balcrustna Kondaji vs. Mithibai and others—Tyabji and D, and In person.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M, and D, P G and S. B and H, and L, S, F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K. M and D, P G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

For trial on preliminary issues.

80-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain F. Speck, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'cl oc yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 26th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Maj & Mrs Mackenzie	Mrs White and infant
Mr J Bailey	Miss Ockland
Mr J W Oliver	Mr Robinson

FROM VENICE.

Capt Henderson	Mr Sett

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Farrant	Mr J S Mure
Capt Lange	Mr A S Moore
Mr Saville	Mr J H Brooke
Mr R Shaw	Mr A C Edwards
Capt Tickner	Mr Solomon
Mr Goodrich	Mr Mackay
Mr Richardson	

FROM ADEN—Rev Mr Ragusa.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Thursday week held an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire at Osborne, when the Nawab Salar Jung and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald received from Her Majesty the insignia of the Order.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Wednesday evening for Balmoral.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Salisbury announced the proclamation of the Irish National League, and laid on the table the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Dunraven called attention to the administration of the Army and moved a resolution that reforms were required. Lord Harris explained that the Government had not received all the evidence taken by the Royal Commission, and thereupon the motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills, including the Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. A. J. Balfour announced the proclamation of the Irish National League, and various questions were asked by Irish members, and the Government promised that yesterday should be reserved for a discussion of the subject. The House then went into Committee on the Allotments Bill, and the discussion of the first three clauses occupied nearly the whole of the sitting. On Saturday, in Committee of Supply, the Diplomatic vote was discussed, and a long debate arose on the subject of Egypt and Sir H. D. Wolff's mission, which was not concluded when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock. On Monday the Civil Service Estimates were resumed in Committee of Supply. Many votes were discussed at great length, and comparatively little progress had been made when the House adjourned at half-past 2. Tuesday was spent in further discussing the Civil Service Estimates, which were not all disposed of when the House resumed at 2 o'clock. On Wednesday several Scotch Bills and votes were discussed. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution condemnatory of the proclamation of the Irish National League, and the debate was not concluded.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Saturday, declared his continued determination to support the union of the Empire, but he thought the Government were wrong in proclaiming the National League at this moment.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., being dissatisfied with the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, which were accepted by the Government, has, withdrawn from the Liberal Unionist party.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin on Sunday morning.

A deputation from Chatham had an interview on Tuesday with Lord G. Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, to represent the hardship of large reductions of dockyard establishments. Lord G. Hamilton replied that the establishments had outgrown the requirements of the service, and in the public interest it had become necessary to reduce them.

The passengers and crew of the burnt steamer City of Montreal were landed at Liverpool on Sunday, and were forwarded to their several destinations. On Wednesday 13 men were landed at Falmouth from a vessel which had picked up the missing boat after it had been four days at sea.

Robert Felton was convicted on Friday of the robbery of jewelry belonging to the Dowager Lady Meux, value £6,000, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The convict Lipski made a confession of the murder of a young woman at Whitechapel, which he stated was committed for the sake of robbery, and not for any other motive. He was executed on Monday.

Henry Hobson, convicted of the murder of a girl, was executed on Monday in Leeds Goal.

A man named Ling, who had been for many years an engine-driver on the Midland Railway, but who had been refused re-engagement after the recent strike, drowned his three children on Friday and then committed suicide in the canal near Derby.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., has been summoned to answer a charge of inciting to resistance to the law in a speech at Mitchelstown on Friday last.

The proclamation of the National League has not caused much excitement in Ireland, as it had been confidently expected, and all the papers and property of the League have been removed to places of concealment.

Mr. Morrisy, a Nationalist guardian in the district of West Clare, was fired at on Saturday, his offence being supposed to be the payment of rent after a considerable reduction had been made.

A number of dock labourers on strike at Limerick on Saturday broke into the house of a man who had continued to work and beat him with shovels, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him.

Crowded meetings were held on Tuesday in Dublin to protest against the proclamation of the National League. Several English M.P.'s were present, and the speakers declared that the Government would fall before the National League.

OBITUARY.—Mr. R. M. Henderson, P. W. D.; Major W. Warry; Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson; Mr. J. Palliser, C.M.G.; Lady Mary E. Phipps; Lady Ashburnham.

PRINCE FERDINAND arrived in Sofia from Philippopolis on Tuesday, where as at all the stations on the railway route, he received a cordial welcome. At a religious service later the Metropolitan Clement

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

On Friday, August 19, in answer to Mr. Evelyn, Sir J. Fergusson said: I cannot hold out any hope that her Majesty's Government will be disposed to urge on the Egyptian Government the advisability of granting to Arabi Pasha and other Egyptian exiles a general amnesty for political offences.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had observed a statement in the *Echo* of the 15th inst. that Arabi Pasha had suffered severely from his long imprisonment; whether it was intended that the imprisonment of Arabi should continue to the end of his life; and whether the Government would consider his case with a view to releasing him, if such a step could be taken consistently with the interests of the British Empire.

Mr. W. H. Smith: No information has been received by her Majesty's Government that Arabi Pasha has suffered in health. The sentence pronounced on him in 1882 was death, which was commuted into perpetual exile, the commutation to become void should he return to Egypt. Her Majesty's Government do not consider that such a step as his release would be consistent with the interests of his country or of Egypt or with the justice of the case.

SUBVENTION TO THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

In answer to Captain Colomb. Lord G. Hamilton said: I have already stated at some length the nature of the arrangements made and the sum payable annually for the use and hire of vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company—namely, 3,500*l.* in respect of the Victoria, Britannia, and Oceana respectively. This sum is in addition to the mail postal but the mail contract, has been utilised, as in the case of the Cunard and White Star companies, so that the use of the vessels carrying the mails may under certain contingencies, be economically secured to the State. These arrangements were made subsequent to the approval by the House of the mail contract. The correspondence and agreement in all probability will not be in hands of members before Vote 10 of the Navy Estimate is taken. The first sum payable under the arrangement will not be made until after the commencement of the next financial year.

SUBVENTIONS TO MERCHANT STEAMERS.

In answer to Captain Colomb, Mr. Forwood said: It is impossible within the reasonable limit of an answer to a question to give my hon. and gallant friend full particulars of the relative importance attached to the many points that have to be considered in determining the comparative value of merchant steamers for cruising purposes. Speed is, however, of primary consideration, and no vessel with less than sixteen knots sea-going speed has been entertained. Four of the steamers retained from the P. and O. Company exceed this rate of speed—namely, 384 knots per day, and can carry sufficient coal to maintain it for twenty-six days, during which they could traverse 10,300 knots. For an ordinary cruising speed of ten knots their coal capacity is equal to fifty day's consumption. In addition to this quantity of coal they have room for 2,650 troops. I am assured that with a slight change in the form of screw their speed would exceed seventeen knots. In reply to the second part of the question, the agreement stipulates for the company, if required, to find the crew according to the usual transport regulations. The company are also under an obligation to arrange as far as possible that the European portion of their complement should be members of the Royal Naval Reserve, and for their services being at the disposition of the Admiralty.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Rowntree asked whether any means had been taken to bring the statement contained in the despatched from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India, of April 22, 1887—viz. "that Government would regard a genuine movement in favour of temperance with satisfaction," to the knowledge of the natives in those districts where spirits were retailed by Government contractors?

Sir J. Gorst said: The extent and manner of making known the opinions of the Government of Bombay to the natives of that province must be left to the discretion of that Government, but the question of the hon. member will no doubt bring the matter to the knowledge of the natives referred to.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Rowntree asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the report of the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, recently presented to Parliament, and dated Nov. 24, 1886, with reference to a combination of natives in certain districts to abstain from purchasing spirts from the shops of Government farmers, in which it is stated:—"The question for decision is, shall we sit quiet and allow the movement to continue and spread, and thereby to forfeit a large amount of revenue, or are measures to be adopted which will bring the people to their senses?" and whether the Government proposed to take any action with regard to this report.

Sir J. Gorst: My attention has been called to the report, and also to the official statement of the views and attitude of the Government of Bombay, expressed on Jan. 22, 1887, in these words:—"The temperance movement, as it is called, no doubt affects the revenue of Government, but Government views the movement, so far as it is a genuine movement in favour of temperance, with satisfaction, feeling sure thatit will be repaid for any loss of revenueby the increased prosperity of its subjects. It is to be feared, however, that the whole subject of the movement is to induce the Government to reduce the tax on toddy, and thus to make liquor cheaper, and so promote intemperance" (laughter). The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the views of the Government of Bombay.

THE JADE QUARRIES IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Hanbury, Sir J. Gorst said: The jade quarries, which are situate in the Mojaung district, at the head waters of the Chindwin, about ninety miles above Bhamo, were leased to two lessees for 60,000 rs. when we first occupied Burma, and the trade was entirely in the hands of Chinese. The lease are now renewed for one year at a time only, while inquiry is being made by the Deputy Commissioners of Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, and Mojaung as to the best mode of making the property contribute to the revenue. The Government has no desire to create any monopoly in jade.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, since he had stated it to be known to the Secretary of State that on the first occasion of a native Prince coming direct into the London money market to obtain money for the Nizam's State Railway,

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1885 who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination:—

	Total Marks.
Tyabjee, Mohsin Badroodeen, Bombay..	2,772
Greeven, Richard, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,683
Jackson, Arthur M.T., Bombay	2,612
George, James M.T., Burma	2,545
Hallifax, Charles J., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,512
Nathan, Robert, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,508
Levy, Frank, Madras	2,470
Stevenson-Moore, C. J., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,447
Chapman, Robert Alex. Boswell, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,403
Gee, Herbert Walter, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,218
Tudball, William, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,217
Sladen, Joseph, Bombay	2,202
Sykes, Robert, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,197
Allen, Percy Underhill, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,190
Bridges, Albert, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,141
Michael, Walter Henry, Madras	2,039
Vincent, William H.H., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,027
Penney, Johnston, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,014
Hopkins, Henry M. R., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,973
Levinge, Edward Vere, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,964
Warburton, Harris Grant, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,897
Pert, Frederick James, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,843
Maddox, Stuart L., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,772
Sabonadiere, Alfred, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,679
Lowis, Cecil Champain, Burma	1,669
Streatfield, Henry C., Bengal, (Lower Provinces)	1,638
Hill, Claude H. A., Bombay	1,617
Edmonstone-Montgomerie, C. W., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,573
Sly, Frank George, N.-W. Provinces	1,554
Elphinstone, G. W., Madras	1,548
Vaughan, Ernest Ll., Madras	1,533
Buckley, Llewellyn E., Madras	1,465
Cleveland, Charles R., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,452
Garrett, James Hugh E., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,439
Brown, Charles Dallas, Bombay	1,406
Cumming, John Arthur, Madras	1,402
Bosanqet, Oswald V., Madras	1,365
Hudson, Charles W. M., Bombay	1,345
Newbould, Babington B., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,261
Herren, Herbert G. W., Bengal	1,250
Forbes, Arthur Trevor, Madras	1,204
Henniker, Frederick C., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,203

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1884, has also passed this examination:—

Batten, John Kaye	1,475

The following prizes were awarded:—

Mr. Greeven—Law, 60*l.*; History and Geography of India, 25*l.*; Hindustani (First Vernacular), 40*l.*
Mr. Hallifax—Hindi, 15*l.*
Mr. Jackson—Sanskrit, 40*l.*
Mr. Levy—Telugu, 15*l.*
Mr. Lowis—Burmese, 40*l.*
Mr. Stevenson-Moore—Bengalee, 40*l.*
Mr. Nathan—Political Economy, 25*l.*
Mr. Sykes—Natural Science, 25*l.*
Mr. Tyabjee—Persian, 25*l.*; Marathi, 40*l.*; Hindustani (Second Vernacular), 15*l.*; Gujerati, 15*l.*

HOLKAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

THE *Standard* says:—The visit of great a Indian Prince like Maharajah Holkar of Indore to England was an experiment which could not possibly result in satisfying everybody. As every one saw, the presence of this great feudatory of India and the several minor magnates who condescended to cross "the black water," to add to their knowledge or to testify their loyal feelings, was an agreeable feature in connection with the Jubilee celebrations; but it was always absurd to attempt to deduce grave political lessons from circumstances controlled by the erratic fancies of Oriental Princes. The Indian Princes, after seeing everything that we could show them, or that they cared to inspect, have now returned to their native country, and Maharajah Holkar has confided to the reporter of an Anglo-Indian journal his general impression of his English tour. The Maharajah must be his own judge as to whether this was quite a dignified course for him to pursue, more especially when it is remembered that he had already placed on record his thanks for his friendly reception here in an official letter to Lord Cross; but we are now told that, although he was properly entertained by the highest functionaries, the minor officials were not equally respectful, and that in one or two details the Court etiquette was either inconsiderate or regardless of his rank. The mere mention of a qualification under such circumstances shows that there was "a rift within the lute," but the details specified by Holkar are more likely to amuse by their absurdity than to convince by their gravity. When he talks of the limited number of horses allowed to his carriage he evidently does not know what the Earl of Oxford did under somewhat similar circumstances when outstone by Buckingham, as we suppose the Indian Prince felt himself to be the other day by the Queen of the Sandwich Islands. His other grievances are of the same character. If he was exceptionally honoured by her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the receipt of the G. C. S. I. several years before it could have reached him in the ordinary course: if he was received with the most cordial hospitality and frankness, not merely by Lord Cross, but by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith, as he will admit, where is the ground of any reasonable complaint? What does it matter if this aide-de-camp or that secretary showed a want of appreciation of the dignity due to one of the principal Mahratta Chiefs, when, by his own admission, he received every consideration from the leaders of the English Government, and from the Sovereign of the Empire? We should be loth to call upon Holkar to explain his own conduct; but if he challenges his reception here he must be prepared to defend his own vagaries and ill-humour from the first day of his arrival. If the

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from London; and King Arthur (s), Busreh.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Prince's Dock—The s.s. Verona entered the dock yesterday.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—Black and Yellow—Craigie (capt.), Sladen, Burder and Warner *vs.* White—Fenton (capt.), Pease, Wallace and Scott-Stewart. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,426, of these 675 were new admissions, consisting of 301 Hindoos, 302 Musalmans, 51 Parsees, 21 Christians. The average daily attendance was 78·25.

Robbed while Asleep.—Goolam Hoosein Alibhoy, a shop-keeper, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that while he was lying asleep on the boards in front of his shop on Saturday night, with his jacket under his head, some person stole the jacket, in one of the pockets of which was Rs. 122 in currency notes and cash.

A Pick-pocket.—Apa Ramchander was charged by Inspector George, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with stealing a purse belonging to Ooka Nathoo. The complainant was walking in the Crawford Markets in the morning, when he felt a tug at his pocket. On turning round he saw the prisoner running away with the purse. The culprit was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Theft at the Prince's Dock.—Before Mr. Ryan yesterday, Tookia Damoder was charged with stealing six flannel shirts, of the total value of Rs. 15, from a shed in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday, the accused was seen by one of the employés going into the shed and taking the shirts out of a case, evidently with the object of stealing them. The prisoner, who had been convicted of a similar offence before, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A Parsee Vegetarian Dinner.—A second vegetarian dinner was given at "Albless Baug" on Sunday last, when about 150 Parsees, vegetarians as well as meat-eaters, were present. The fee per guest was eight annas as on the former occasion; and six varieties of vegetable food were served on plantain leaves. At the close of the dinner, Mr. Byramjee Dinsha Panday, the advocate of vegetarians in Bombay, addressed the assembly on the benefits of purely vegetable food.

The Effects of the Fire at New Foras Road.—Mr. William Martin, one of the occupants on the upper story of the chawl which was on fire at New Foras Road on Saturday morning last, sustained severe burns about his body and arms while endeavouring to rescue his mother from the burning building. He was bringing her down the only stair case which led up to the upper story of the building. It was in flames at the time. He was taken early yesterday morning to the European General Hospital, where he is at present lying in a serious condition. It is advisable that the fire brigade, while attending fires, should always be provided with fire escapes and other apurtenances adapted for Indian use to save life and property.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Bribery Case.—This case, in which a Borah named Cureembhoy Alimahomed stands charged with offering a bribe of eight annas to a Parsee employé of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at the Carnac Bunder Goods station, was called on yesterday for further hearing before Mr. Ryan. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, prosecuted on behalf of the Railway Company, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the defence. After the case for the prosecution had closed, Mr. Hemming contended that no case was made out against his client; that the Parsee employè, who was a principal witness against the accused, had been fined several times departmentally, and therefore his story was not entitled to credit; and that the Borah had offered the money simply as a present on account of the Eed festival which was celebrated on that day. The Magistrate having asked Mr. Hemming to proceed with his evidence for the defence, one witness was examined and the case was again adjourned till next Monday.

The Late Mrs. Ahier.—This estimable lady, who was head-mistress of the G. I. P. Railway School at Igatpuri, was brought to Poona in a dying state on Thursday morning, and expired the same afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. J. Kyte, her brother.—*Poona Observer.*

An Important Arrest.—The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—We learn that while Mr. E. T. Quighly, of the Bangalore Police Force, was down at Madras the other day, he was instrumental in finding out the whereabouts of a deserter of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, named Alfred William Kirkham, and imparting the information to Inspector Marshall of the Marine Police, Madras. Kirkham, we hear, is wanted at Poona in connection with the Harrison *vs.* Harrison, Kirkham and others divorce case, in which he is one of the co-respondents, but having made himself scarce took up lodgings at the Malakoff Hotel in Madras, and was passing off as *somebody*, when his identity became apparent on being arrested by Inspector Marshall. He was placed before a magistrate on the 7th instant and finally handed over to the Military authorities.

Investiture of the Governor.—At the Poona Council Hall, on Wednesday next, a special investiture of the Order is to be held by her Majesty's command, in which his Excellency Lord Reay is to be raised to the rank of a Grand Gross, or G.C.I.E., in commemoration of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will act on behalf of her Majesty.

THE NUISANCE AT KHETWADY.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Hormusjee C. Bhandoopwalla, Dhunjeebhoy F. Patell, Eduljee Massoni, Shamrao M. Reale, Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Rustomjee Master, Drs. Framjee Shaporjee Bomonjee, Framjee and Meerjeebhoy Settna and Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Kaka and others, headed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, solicitor, all residents of Khetwady, waited by appointment on the Commissioner of Police yesterday afternoon to lay before him the serious nuisance affecting the residents of Khetwady from the recent location of several houses of ill fame in the immediate neighbourhood of that densely populated centre. Sir Frank Souter, Kt., received the deputation very kindly and lent a patient and attentive ear to the complaint, which he recognized was deserving of consideration. He regretted that at the time he passed the order for the removal of those houses from their old site he was not aware that they would settle in such a locality or his prohibition would have extended more to that site. He was very sorry he was unable to take any decided action at once, but expressed his willingness to do all in his power to assist the petitioners. In the meantime he suggested an appeal to a Court of law.

The deputation thanked the Commissioner for the courteous hearing and for the promised support in their efforts to abate the nuisance and withdrew.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Y. Lang in the chair. The following report was submitted for approval:—

The directors in submitting to the shareholders the audited accounts to the 30th June 1887 consider that the result is satisfactory when it be taken into consideration that the cotton crop was again below the average. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 16,205-0-8 and the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share free of income tax, and carry forward the balance Rs. 205-0-8 to next account. The total quantities turned out by the company's presses were—

Bhownugger 10,353 bales against 11,345 bales in 1886.
Mhowa ...... 10,110 " " 9,241 " " 1886.

20,463 bales against 20,586 bales.

The arrangement for joint working at Mhowa with the Albert Press Company, (Limited), has worked satisfactorily, and your directors are pleased to advise that an arrangement on equitable terms has been made for the joint working of all the press companies at Bhewnugger.

The above report, together with the accounts, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared. Mr. Mulji Jewraj, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director; and Messrs. Baloobhoy Gulanbhoy and K. M. Shroff were re-appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, secretaries and treasurers for the satisfactory manner in which they have managed the company's affair. This concluded the proceedings.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSION.

The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

CAUSING DEATH BY AN ILLEGAL ACT

Caitan Manoel Pereira, a medical practitioner at Belgaum, and James Johnstone, Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade Battalion there, were again placed on their trial for causing the death of Mary Croakes by an illegal act. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Branson appeared for the first and second accused respectively.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, commented on the evidence of the only two witnesses who had deposed against his client. Granny, the first of those witnesses, was not to be relied upon; and the learned counsel asked the jury to discredit her evidence altogether. She was not an unbiassed witness as she was in one way or another connected with the offence which was said to have been committed; and she had a motive in giving evidence against the accused. She had no regular occupation; she was neither a nurse nor a midwife; and she had no business to accompany Mrs. Croakes when she was taken to the house of the first accused as alleged. The probability was that she had consented to assist her in the commission of the illegal act. There was, however, no motive for asking her to follow her to the bazar, which was not a retired place, and where she was almost certain to be observed by persons going along the road. If the story of the prosecution was true, there would have been no difficulty in producing before the court the man who was said to have driven Mrs. Croakes from the house of the first accused to her own. The accused were arrested six weeks after the death of Mrs. Croakes; and the police, the learned counsel urged, have had ample time to get up a case. During three weeks, Granny was in custody of the police, and that was sufficient time for the purpose of cramming her with the story which she had told before the court.

Mr. Branson next addressed the jury on behalf of the second accused. He said there was not even a shadow of a foundation for the suggestion made by the counsel for the prosecution that any improper intimacy existed between the second accused and the deceased. The husband of the deceased woman had asked the second accused to look after his wife during his absence on service in Burma; and the accused was therefore only on visiting terms with the deceased. The evidence adduced against the accused was only a tissue of falsehoods. It was in the learned counsel's experience that in the Mofussil, when there was a link wanting to complete the chain of evidence the police brought forward men who curiously enough came upon the scene at the very time when, and at the very spot at which an alleged offence was committed. Now, if the jury believed that the evidence of the woman Granny was untrue and fabricated, the rest of the case for the prosecution must fall with it. The whole story appeared to have been fabricated. If the accused were really guilty, was is not probable that during the long time they were free they would have attempted to purchase Granny's silence regarding what she had seen at the house of the first accused? It was most probable that Granny herself was the guilty party; and it was not to be wondered at, that she should try to implicate innocent persons.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that in a case of this kind it was important to see to what class of people the accused belonged. The first accused they were told, was a medical man living with his father at Belgaum, and the second was Paymaster of the battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which left Belgaum in September last and to which the husband of the deceased belonged. The regiment was a distinguished one, having rendered valuable service in various parts of the world; and it had the honour of being commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Connought, the present Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Both the accused appear to occupy respectable and responsible positions in their own spheres of life; and there was nothing known against either of them until they were charged with the present offence. With regard to the evidence of Granny, his Lordship remarked that, if the jury could accept her story, so as to lead them to an irresistible inference that it was trustworthy, it was their duty to find the accused guilty. It had been stated in the case, and correctly stated too, that the whole case for the prosecution rested on the evidence of that woman. She had no settled occupation; but she maintained herself upon what she got from European women residing at the Station; doing work for them. She was undoubtedly an intelligent witness, and she professed every now and then not to recollect facts that occurred four or five months ago. There was, his lordship said, unfortunately a vast amount of false evidence given in this country There was nothing more common than to trump up charges, especially more so upcountry than in the towns. The records of criminal courts showed that there was a great deal of false testimony given, not only upcountry but in these courts. In the course of a judgment delivered by Sir Richard Garth, late Chief justice, of Calcutta, he remarked that the result of his many years' experience of evidence in this country was that all their evidence, whether oral or documentary, was less trustworthy than evidence in England. His lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley) observed that false charges and false evidence, more especially the latter, were noticeable in most of the contested cases tried on the Civil side of the High Court. It was only by carefully analysing evidence and by applying one's mind to the consideration of what people would do under a given state of circumstances, that one could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the truth. Alluding to Granny's evidence, his lordship said that it struck him as very curious and doubtful that the accused should perform, according to the woman's statement, a dangerous and penal operation without taking even the necessary precaution of locking or bolting the doors of the room in which they were alleged to be. Neither, according to her statement, did the accused show any surprise when she made her appearance in the room. She also stated that the first accused was promised a reward of Rs. 40. Her evidence on this point was contradictory as given before the magistrate and in this court. Agreeing with the counsel for the defence, his lordship thought that the driver of the *dumnee*, in which the deceased was driven over to her house, should have been produced as a witness for the prosecution. The evidence of Manoswamy, who said that he saw the deceased being assisted into the carriage, was extremely doubtful. He could not have seen the party, as there was no moonlight, nor was there any light in the street or to the *dumnee*. According the defence, this appeared to be a got-up story. The prosecution had acted very fairly and very properly in calling, as a witness for the Crown, Mary Wyles, the matron of the station hospital, whose evidence was extremely important, and which, his lordship thought, the jury would have no hesitation in giving entire credence to. She said that the deceased admitted to her that the act had been done by a native woman. If the jury believed this statement of the last witness to be true, why, then, the accused were not guilty of the offence; and Granny's evidence was thoroughly unreliable; and if the jury were of the same opinion, they should return a verdict of not guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the accused were discharged.

THEFT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES TRADING COMPANY.

Abba Luxmon, *alias* Awdia Luxmon, Annnta Balloo, Mahadeo Fuckeer, Mohideen Lal Mahomed, Dhira Poma, and Chunda Hunsa, were charged, the first four with house breaking and theft of jewellery, cash, and other property from the premises of the Prince of Wales Trading Company near the Crawford Markets; while the last two prisoners were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty. His Lordship remarked that upon the depositions he thought there was no evidence of a criminal intent against the last two prisoners, Marwaree shopkeepers; and they were therefore acquitted and discharged. It appeared from the evidence of Govindbhoy Calliandas, secretary to the Prince of Wales Treading Company, a Joint Stock Company, that, on the night of the 27th June last, the premises were locked up as usual, the door of the shop being locked outside with padlocks. About midnight a policeman, going his rounds, found the padlocks lying in the road and that a theft had been committed; and a report was made to a European police officer, Mr. Saunders, who went and made enquiries into the matter. The next morning the company's officials found that the locks of the show cases had been forced open, and some of their contents gone. The cash-box had been broken open and its contents, cash and a bill of exchange for Rs. 1,200 were gone. The stolen property was valued at Rs. 5,327. Portions of the property were traced to the prisoners, who had sold them to the Marwaree prisoners who were discharged. The latter two were arrested at Jodhpore by a Bombay policeman and were brought back here.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the latter three prisoners guilty of being in possession of stolen property. The first, who had pleaded guilty to the charges of house-breaking and theft, admitted a previous conviction of criminal breach of trust. The other three prisoners likewise admitted previous convictions. All the prisoners except the last appeared to be habitual thieves. The first was sentenced to transportation for ten years; and the second and third to transportation for seven years each, while the fourth was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

THEFTS BY A POLICEMAN.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ramsoorup Davideen, P. C. No. 910 D, was charged by Superintendent Page before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with three separate charges of theft of property consisting of a watch, a pair of spectacles, a purse containing cash, and a canvas bag containing sundry articles of wearing apparel, besides other articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of 53, the property of Hurbareelal Shamlal, a clerk in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Wittul Pandoorung, a student in the Grant Medical College, Majoobhai Bhavanilal, a clerk in the Agent's Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and three other persons, all of whom are residing in different rooms of a chawl known as Ramjee Purshotum's chawl at Girgaum. The accused is a Purdasee by caste, and has been in the police force for the past four years. The thefts in question were committed in the locality where the accused was posted on duty. He was recently posted to do night duty near the chawl occupied by the several complainants at Girgaum Road. While on duty the accused left his post without the orders of his superiors and went into the chawl and there he represented to the occupants that he had been sent by his saheb to warn them not to go to bed at nights with simply closing the doors, but to fasten the door of their rooms from the inside and under such pretext it appears the sepoy evidently walked away with any valuable clothing or other articles he could lay his hands on. In this manner he carried on his game for some days and soon after sold his booty to a Marwaree at Chunam Kiln Lane and to a Purdasee living at Mahim. Sometime between the 22nd and 30th ultimo, the occupants of the chawl missed their clothing, watches, and other articles from their rooms. They complained to the ramoosie who took them before his immediate superior. They were assured that an inquiry into the robbery would be made. This state of affairs continued for a week or more, and at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant the accused again under the same pretext entered the room of Hurbhareelal, one of the occupants of the chawl, and stole a watch and a pair of spectacles. On hearing some noise a neighbour awoke and found the accused in his uniform in the room and seized him. In the mean time Hurbhareelal, who had gone to the bath-room, returned, and bringing a light found it was the very sepoy to whom he and the other occupants of the chawl had reported the thefts. Hurbhareelal thought that the sepoy had no business whatever to be in his quarters at that hour of the morning and immediately went away to report the matter to a European Constable. On the way he met Constable Watson and reported the affair to him. The police officer searched the person of the policeman (the accused) and found the pair of spectacles in his possession and took the accused in custody. The police upon making further enquiries, and searching the accused's house, recovered the remainder of the valuable clothing and other articles; the watch was found to have been disposed of by the accused to a Marwaree at Chunam Kilm Lane and the other property from a Purdasee residing at Mahim, where it had been deposited by the accused for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. The Magistrate, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoner as a policeman, whose duty it was to guard and protect the lives and property of the public, had by virtue of his office himself committed no less than six thefts, one of which was actually committed while inquiries were being made into a theft committed on the same premises. He would therefore make an example of him as a warning to others and would sentence him to an accumulated term of four years.

HIGH COURT—September 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice **Jardine**.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

25-87—Cragie, L and O—Nathabhai Shamlal and another vs. Goolam Hoosen Abdoolalli—Mansuklal and D.
306-87—Wadia and G—Bai Itcha vs. Bohra Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and another—Nanu and H.
312-87—Ardesir, H and D—Jerbai vs. Cowasji Dossabhai Virjina.
319-87—In person—Amirchund Megha and another vs. Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.
340-87—In person—Rampurtab Goolabrai vs. Raghoozill alias Raghoo Vithoo—In person.

Long Causes.

124-87—T. A. Bland—Mangul Ragoo vs. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
166-87—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Thakersey Moolji and others vs. L A Wallace and others—Craigie, L and O.
149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S, F and N.
139-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gordhundas Bhanji and others vs. Damji Ludha—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice **Farran**.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

341-87—Bicknell and K—Limji Nowroji Banaji and another vs. Sadanund Balcrustna—Winter and B.

Long Causes.

194-87—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.
74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandree Naiquin and another—Little, S, F and N.
49-86—Little, S, F and N—Ootumbai vs. Damodherdas Goculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.
228-87—Chalk, W and S—Bhai Bhasker vs. Luxumon Ramchunder and another—Winter and B, and Bicknell and K.
18-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Balcrustna Kondaji vs. Mithibai and others—Tyabji and D, and In person.
85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M, and D, P G and S. B and H, and L, S, F and N.
86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K. M and D, P G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

For trial on preliminary issues.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

BENGAL.

A True Hindu.—Two Mahomedans were charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Friday last with having cruelly ill-used a milch-cow in Bentinck Street by mercilessly striking it with a stick and breaking one of its legs. The complainant on the record was Mr. Palmer, an officer in the S. P. C. Animals, who acted on information received by Babu Konjo Behary Seal. This gentleman stated that, on the 29th August last, when he was driving through Bentinck Street, he saw a large crowd collected, and his carriage was obstructed. On alighting from his gharry to ascertain what it was all about, he witnessed the two men ill-using the animal, and having ascertained from them the name and residence of the owner, drove to his house, purchased the animal from him for Rs. 50, and returned to the scene to take over charge of the animal. By that time, however, the animal's leg was broken, and the poor beast was lying in the street, seemingly in great agony. He had the animal put on a cart, and removed to his dwelling house, where it is now being attended upon by a veterinary surgeon. Defendants pleaded not guilty, stating that the animal was very wayward, and in jumping and plunging about, had broken her leg. The medical certificate, however, proved the contrary; whereupon his Worship convicted and fined each of the accused Rs. 25, observing that it was a pity that law did not empower him to whip them, or he would certainly have ordered it.—*Indian Mirror.*

MADRAS.

Beaten to Death.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was held by Mr. H. A. Seeluna, Deputy Coroner of Madras, at the Monegar Choultry Hospital, touching the death of a man named Pauliem, about 25 years of age, who was taken to the hospital dead, at half past 8 o'clock last night, by Police Constable Appavoo, 273, Nagiah 160, of the B. Division. Deceased and his nephew Chinnacoindy had a quarrel about a female named Theyee on Monday last, near the Oil Mill Parcherry in Popham's Broad Way. About 8 o'clock last night one Poonen saw the two men on the same spot, and about half an hour later he heard some sound of blows as if inflicted by a stick and a voice crying out "He has struck me." Ponnen came out of his hut and saw Chinnacoindy run away from the spot and Pauliem lying prostrate and dead. A *post mortem* examination was held disclosing a scalp wound on the left side of the back of the head. The wound was 1½ inch in length and there was a fracture of the skull also. Dr. Thompson was of opinion that the deceased died from the injuries received, which could not have been caused by a fall, but must have been caused by a strong blow given by a blunt weapon. The further hearing has been adjourned to the 14th instant. Chinnacoindy is still at large.—*Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain F. Speck, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 26th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Surg.-Maj & Mrs Mackenzie
Mr J Bailey
Mr J W Oliver
Mrs White and infant
Miss Ockland
Mr Robinson

From Venice.

Capt Henderson
Mr Sett

From Brindisi.

Capt Farrant
Capt Lange
Mr Saville
Mr R Shaw
Capt Tickner
Mr Goodrich
Mr Richardson
Mr J S Muro
Mr A S Moore
Mr J H Brooke
Mr A C Edwards
Mr Solomon
Mr Mackay

From Aden—Rev Mr Ragusa.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen on Thursday week held an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire at Osborne, when the Nawab Salar Jung and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald received from Her Majesty the insignia of the Order.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Wednesday evening for Balmoral.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Salisbury announced the proclamation of the Irish National League, and laid on the table the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Dunraven called attention to the administration of the Army and moved a resolution that reforms were required. Lord Harris explained that the Government had not received all the evidence taken by the Royal Commission, and thereupon the motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills, including the Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. A. J. Balfour announced the proclamation of the Irish National League, and various questions were asked by Irish members, and the Government promised that yesterday should be reserved for a discussion of the subject. The House then went into Committee on the Allotments Bill, and the discussion of the first three clauses occupied nearly the whole of the sitting. On Saturday, in Committee of Supply, the Diplomatic vote was discussed, and a long debate arose on the subject of Egypt and Sir H. D. Wolff's mission, which was not concluded when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock. On Monday the Civil Service Estimates were resumed in Committee of Supply. Many votes were discussed at great length, and comparatively little progress had been made when the House adjourned at half-past 2. Tuesday was spent in further discussing the Civil Service Estimates, which were not all disposed of when the House resumed at 2 o'clock. On Wednesday several Scotch Bills and votes were discussed. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution condemnatory of the proclamation of the Irish National League, and the debate was not concluded.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Saturday, declared his continued determination to support the union of the Empire, but he thought the Government were wrong in proclaiming the National League at this moment.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., being dissatisfied with the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, which were accepted by the Government, has, withdrawn from the Liberal Unionist party.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin on Sunday morning.

A deputation from Chatham had an interview on Tuesday with Lord G. Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, to represent the hardship of large reductions of dockyard establishments. Lord G. Hamilton replied that the establishments had outgrown the requirements of the service, and in the public interest it had become necessary to reduce them.

The passengers and crew of the burnt steamer City of Montreal were landed at Liverpool on Sunday, and were forwarded to their several destinations. On Wednesday 13 men were landed at Falmouth from a vessel which had picked up the missing boat after it had been four days at sea.

Robert Felton was convicted on Friday of the robbery of jewelry belonging to the Dowager Lady Meux, value £6,000, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The convict Lipski made a confession of the murder of a young woman at Whitechapel, which he stated was committed for the sake of robbery, and not for any other motive. He was executed on Monday.

Henry Hobson, convicted of the murder of a girl, was executed on Monday in Leeds Goal.

A man named Ling, who had been for many years an engine-driver on the Midland Railway, but who had been refused re-engagement after the recent strike, drowned his three children on Friday and then committed suicide in the canal near Derby.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., has been summoned to answer a charge of inciting to resistance to the law in a speech at Mitchelstown on Friday last.

The proclamation of the National League has not caused much excitement in Ireland, as it had been confidently expected, and all the papers and property of the League have been removed to places of concealment.

Mr. Morrisy, a Nationalist guardian in the district of West Clare, was fired at on Saturday, his offence being supposed to be the payment of rent after a considerable reduction had been made.

A number of dock labourers on strike at Limerick on Saturday broke into the house of a man who had continued to work and beat him with shovels, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him.

Crowded meetings were held on Tuesday in Dublin to protest against the proclamation of the National League. Several English M.P.'s were present, and the speakers declared that the Government would fall before the National League.

Obituary.—Mr. R. M. Henderson, P. W. D.; Major W. Warry; Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson; Mr. J. Palliser, C.M.G.; Lady Mary E. Phipps; Lady Ashburnham.

Prince Ferdinand arrived in Sofia from Philippopolis on Tuesday, where as at all the stations on the railway route, he received a cordial welcome. At a religious service later the Metropolitan Clement exhorted the Prince to be mindful of the sacrifices Russia had made for Bulgarian freedom. None of the ex-Regents were present at the Prince's entry. M. Tontcheff is expected to form a new Ministry.

A Russian circular has been addressed to the Powers calling attention to the violation of the Treaty of Berlin caused by Prince Ferdinand's action, and, while declaring an intention not to act as sole guardian of the stipulations, invites the co-signatories to take notice of these events.

The Porte has declined to accept a suggestion from Russia for active interference in Bulgaria, and has invited the Powers to express their views of the situation.

The recent tour of the Russian Minister of War on the frontier of Asia Minor has attracted the attention of the Porte which has inquired the reasons for this inspection at the present time.

The *Moscow Gazette*, referring to M. Deroulede, denies his statement that Russia is the foe of Germany and the friend of France, and says there could be no idea of an alliance with either Power, Russia desiring to retain her unfettered action.

The observation of the eclipse of the sun on Friday was almost completely unsuccessful at all the European stations, thick clouds and mist obscuring the planet. In Siberia some good observations were obtained, but the results are not yet known.

A serious riot occurred on Tuesday at Ostend, where the fishermen attacked some English boats which were about to discharge and dispose of their cargoes. The gendarmerie were called out, and several persons were wounded. The riots were renewed on Wednesday, and three men were killed by the fire of the military who were called out to restore order.

A serious difference has arisen between Manitoba and the Canadian Dominion. The Manitoban authorities have nearly effected a junction of railway communication with the United States lines. The Dominion had prohibited it, and Sir J. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, has declared his determination to call in the aid of British troops to prevent the design from being carried into execution.

Very heavy rain storms have occurred in New York causing much mischief. The weather has been very stormy in the Atlantic, and several vessels have suffered much damage.

Intelligence has been received from Pekin that the Emperor's marriage has been deferred for two years on account of his impaired health and the deficiencies of the Imperial Treasury.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

On Friday, August 19, in answer to Mr. Evelyn, Sir J. Fergusson said: I cannot hold out any hope that her Majesty's Government will be disposed to urge on the Egyptian Government the advisability of granting to Arabi Pasha and other Egyptian exiles a general amnesty for political offences.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had observed a statement in the *Echo* of the 15th inst. that Arabi Pasha had suffered severely from his long imprisonment; whether it was intended that the imprisonment of Arabi should continue to the end of his life; and whether the Government would consider his case with a view to releasing him, if such a step could be taken consistently with the interests of the British Empire.

Mr. W. H. Smith: No information has been received by her Majesty's Government that Arabi Pasha has suffered in health. The sentence pronounced on him in 1882 was death, which was commuted into perpetual exile, the commutation to become void should he return to Egypt. Her Majesty's Government do not consider that such a step as his release would be consistent with the interests of his country or of Egypt or with the justice of the case.

SUBVENTION TO THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

In answer to Captain Colomb. Lord G. Hamilton said: I have already stated at some length the nature of the arrangements made and the sum payable annually for the use and hire of vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company—namely, 3,500*l.* in respect of the Victoria, Britannia, and Oceana respectively. This sum is in addition to the mail postal but the mail contract, has been utilised, as in the case of the Cunard and White Star companies, so that the use of the vessels carrying the mails may under certain contingencies, be economically secured to the State. These arrangements were made subsequent to the approval by the House of the mail contract. The correspondence and agreement in all probability will not be in hands of members before Vote 10 of the Navy Estimate is taken. The first sum payable under the arrangement will not be made until after the commencement of the next financial year.

SUBVENTIONS TO MERCHANT STEAMERS.

In answer to Captain Colomb, Mr. Forwood said: It is impossible within the reasonable limit of an answer to a question to give my hon. and gallant friend full particulars of the relative importance attached to the many points that have to be considered in determining the comparative value of merchant steamers for cruising purposes. Speed is, however, of primary consideration, and no vessel with less than sixteen knots sea-going speed has been entertained. Four of the steamers retained from the P. and O. Company exceed this rate of speed—namely, 384 knots per day, and can carry sufficient coal to maintain it for twenty-six days, during which they could traverse 10,300 knots. For an ordinary cruising speed of ten knots their coal capacity is equal to fifty day's consumption. In addition to this quantity of coal they have room for 2,650 troops. I am assured that with a slight change in the form of screw their speed would exceed seventeen knots. In reply to the second part of the question, the agreement stipulates for the company, if required, to find the crew according to the usual transport regulations. The company are also under an obligation to arrange as far as possible that the European portion of their complement should be members of the Royal Naval Reserve, and for their services being at the disposition of the Admiralty.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Rowntree asked whether any means had been taken to bring the statement contained in the despatched from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India, of April 22, 1887—viz. "that Government would regard a genuine movement in favour of temperance with satisfaction," to the knowledge of the natives in those districts where spirits were retailed by Government contractors?

Sir J. Gorst said: The extent and manner of making known the opinions of the Government of Bombay to the natives of that province must be left to the discretion of that Government, but the question of the hon. member will no doubt bring the matter to the knowledge of the natives referred to.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Rowntree asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the report of the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, recently presented to Parliament, and dated Nov. 24, 1886, with reference to a combination of natives in certain districts to abstain from purchasing spirts from the shops of Government farmers, in which it is stated:—"The question for decision is, shall we sit quiet and allow the movement to continue and spread, and thereby to forfeit a large amount of revenue, or are measures to be adopted which will bring the people to their senses?" and whether the Government proposed to take any action with regard to this report.

Sir J. Gorst: My attention has been called to the report, and also to the official statement of the views and attitude of the Government of Bombay, expressed on Jan. 22, 1887, in these words:—"The temperance movement, as it is called, no doubt affects the revenue of Government, but Government views the movement, so far as it is a genuine movement in favour of temperance, with satisfaction, feeling sure that it will be repaid for any loss of revenue by the increased prosperity of its subjects. It is to be feared, however, that the whole subject of the movement is to induce the Government to reduce the tax on toddy, and thus to make liquor cheaper, and so promote intemperance" (laughter). The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the views of the Government of Bombay.

THE JADE QUARRIES IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Hanbury, Sir J. Gorst said: The jade quarries, which are situate in the Mojaung district, at the head waters of the Chindwin, about ninety miles above Bhamo, were leased to two lessees for 60,000 rs. when we first occupied Burma, and the trade was entirely in the hands of Chinese. The lease are now renewed for one year at a time only, while inquiry is being made by the Deputy Commissioners of Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, and Mojaung as to the best mode of making the property contribute to the revenue. The Government has no desire to create any monopoly in jade.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, since he had stated it to be known to the Secretary of State that on the first occasion of a native Prince coming direct into the London money market to obtain money for the Nizam's State Railway, at least 138,000*l.* was paid for promotion money, the Secretary of State proposed to take any steps to put a stop to such practices, either by providing that the money borrowed for public works and other purposes in native States should be borrowed through the Government of India, as was formerly the case, or by warning lenders that they must expect no assistance from the Government of India to realise debts which they had made it their own risk.

Sir J. Gorst: In the case of the Nizam's State Railway the negotiations were conducted between the Nizam's Government and the company, and the then Secretary of State distinctly disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. In the event of any similar case again occurring, the Secretary of State must reserve his discretion to act as circumstances may require, and cannot lay down any general rules such as those suggested in the question.

In reply to a subsequent question by Sir G. Campbell on the same subject, Sir J. Gorst said that the Secretary of State reserved absolute discretion on his part to deal with any case that might arise according to the circumstances of the case. He was not disposed to enter into a pledge to the hon. member or to the House that he would fetter himself by the imposition of a general rule.

Sir G. Campbell: Does the Secretary of State propose to take any action or not?

Sir J. Gorst said that the Secretary of State did not propose to take any action with reference to the company which purchased the Nizam's State Railway, and which was formed in 1883 under the auspices of the last Government but two.

KING THEEBAW AND THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

In reply to Mr. Carew, Sir J. Gorst said: The circumstances under which King Theebaw cancelled the leases to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation are perfectly well known to the Secretary of State, and I may remind the House that the injustice of the King in this matter was one of the causes which led to the conquest of Upper Burma.

A vessel has just been launched at the Imperial dockyard at Wilhelmshaven which marks a new departure in German naval architecture. It is the cruiser *Swallow*, whose dimensions are—length 62 metres, breadth 9·36 metres, and depth 5·60 metres, the tonnage being 1,300 tons. The *Swallow* is a composite ship, with twin engines of 1,500 horse-power, driving two screws, which give a speed of 13½ knots. The vessel is armed with eight long 10½-centimetre Krupp guns, four firing in the direction of the keel, and the rest being revolving cannon. The crew numbers 120. The vessel is not intended to take its place by the side of armoured vessels in the contingency of a naval war, but will be employed on foreign service, epecially in cruising about the coasts of African colonies. Hardly ten months intervened between the laying of the keel and the launch of the ship.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1885 who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination:—

	Total Marks.
Tyabjee, Mohsin Badroodeen, Bombay..	2,772
Greeven, Richard, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,683
Jackson, Arthur M.T., Bombay	2,612
George, James M.T., Burma	2,545
Hallifax, Charles J., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,512
Nathan, Robert, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,508
Levy, Frank, Madras	2,470
Stevenson-Moore, C. J., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,447
Chapman, Robert Alex. Boswell, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,403
Gee, Herbert Walter, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,218
Tudball, William, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,217
Sladen, Joseph, Bombay	2,202
Sykes, Robert, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,197
Allen, Percy Underhill, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,190
Bridges, Albert, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,141
Michael, Walter Henry, Madras	2,039
Vincent, William H.H., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2,027
Penney, Johnston, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	2,014
Hopkins, Henry M. R., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,973
Levinge, Edward Vere, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,964
Warburton, Harris Grant, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,897
Pert, Frederick James, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,843
Maddox, Stuart L., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,772
Sabonadiere, Alfred, N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,679
Lowis, Cecil Champain, Burma	1,669
Streatfield, Henry C., Bengal, (Lower Provinces)	1,638
Hill, Claude H. A., Bombay	1,617
Edmonstone-Montgomerie, G. W., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,573
Sly, Frank George, N.-W. Provinces	1,554
Elphinstone, G. W., Madras	1,548
Vaughan, Ernest Ll., Madras	1,533
Buckley, Llewellyn E., Madras	1,465
Cleveland, Charles R., N.-W. Provinces (Punjab and Oude)	1,452
Garrett, James Hugh E., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,439
Brown, Charles Dallas, Bombay	1,406
Cumming, John Arthur, Madras	1,402
Bosanquet, Oswald V., Madras	1,365
Hudson, Charles W. M., Bombay	1,345
Newbould, Babington B., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,261
Herron, Herbert G. W., Bengal	1,250
Forbes, Arthur Trevor, Madras	1,204
Henniker, Frederick C., Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,205

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1884, has also passed this examination:—

Batten, John Kaye	1,475

The following prizes were awarded:—

Mr. Greeven—Law, 60*l.*; History and Geography of India, 25*l.*; Hindustani (First Vernacular), 40*l.*
Mr. Hallifax—Hindi, 15*l.*
Mr. Jackson—Sanskrit, 40*l.*
Mr. Levy—Telugu, 15*l.*
Mr. Lowis—Burmese, 40*l.*
Mr. Stevenson-Moore—Bengalee, 40*l.*
Mr. Nathan—Political Economy, 25*l.*
Mr. Sykes—Natural Science, 25*l.*
Mr. Tyabjee—Persian, 25*l.*; Marathi, 40*l.*; Hindustani (Second Vernacular), 15*l.*; Gujerati, 15*l.*

HOLKAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The *Standard* says:—The visit of great a Indian Prince like Maharajah Holkar of Indore to England was an experiment which could not possibly result in satisfying everybody. As every one saw, the presence of this great feudatory of India and the several minor magnates who condescended to cross "the black water," to add to their knowledge or to testify their loyal feelings, was an agreeable feature in connection with the Jubilee celebrations; but it was always absurd to attempt to deduce grave political lessons from circumstances controlled by the erratic fancies of Oriental Princes. The Indian Princes, after seeing everything that we could show them, or that they cared to inspect, have now returned to their native country, and Maharajah Holkar has confided to the reporter of an Anglo-Indian journal his general impression of his English tour. The Maharajah must be his own judge as to whether this was quite a dignified course for him to pursue, more especially when it is remembered that he had already placed on record his thanks for his friendly reception here in an official letter to Lord Cross; but we are now told that, although he was properly entertained by the highest functionaries, the minor officials were not equally respectful, and that in one or two details the Court etiquette was either inconsiderate or regardless of his rank. The mere mention of a qualification under such circumstances shows that there was "a rift within the lute," but the details specified by Holkar are more likely to amuse by their absurdity than to convince by their gravity. When he talks of the limited number of horses allowed to his carriage he evidently does not know what the Earl of Oxford did under somewhat similar circumstances when outstone by Buckingham, as we suppose the Indian Prince felt himself to be the other day by the Queen of the Sandwich Islands. His other grievances are of the same character. If he was exceptionally honoured by her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the receipt of the G. C. S. I. several years before it could have reached him in the ordinary course: if he was received with the most cordial hospitality and frankness, not merely by Lord Cross, but by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith, as he will admit, where is the ground of any reasonable complaint? What does it matter if this aide-de-camp or that secretary showed a want of appreciation of the dignity due to one of the principal Mahratta Chiefs, when, by his own admission, he received every consideration from the leaders of the English Government, and from the Sovereign of the Empire? We should be loth to call upon Holkar to explain his own conduct; but if he challenges his reception here he must be prepared to defend his own vagaries and ill-humour from the first day of his arrival. If the public feel any curiosity as to the inspiration of his conduct, they must remember that the persons with whom he first quarrelled were his own friends and companions, and that his hurried departure from this country was due to an outburst of spleen and a morbid longing for his home pleasures. With regard to what a petty native Chief like the Thakore of Gondal, who has, as he considers, a grievance against our India Office, thinks, it matters little, but we should have been glad to have found in Holkar a reasonable man. If he has not enough good sense to reciprocate this feeling it is his misfortune, and assuredly not ours.

James Fergusson, in reference to the above, writes to the *Standard*:—In your leading article to-day upon the reception of the Indian Princes in England, you make a somewhat disparaging remark upon the Thakore of Gondal. This, I dare say, is founded on some report of what he is supposed to have said to an anonymous questioner in Bombay, who has sought to elicit from him some expression of dissatisfaction with his treatment in England. As I know the Thakore well, I beg to urge discredit of any such report. The Thakore is a very highly educated man; his State is a model of good and liberal administration; he is quiet and reserved in manner, but very sensible and appreciative. At the Chiefs' College at Rajkote, among many well-educated student, he was by far the first of his time. He visited England in 1884, and on his return obtained through me the consent of Government to his returning to pass a whole year at the University of Edinburgh in the study of Science. It was at the close of this course of study that he was present at the Jubilee celebrations. He attaches no undue value to empty ceremony; he understood how on ordinary occasions to go about unattended, as many European Princes do; he adopted the European dress on ordinary occasions, and even at large private parties, with the exception of his head dress. When he visited me in the country he came for two days unattended by a single servant; and before leaving this country he came to me alone to express his sense of the kindness he had received from high and low. He told me, with reference to certain allegations of want of ceremony towards the Indian Princes, that he saw nothing to complain of. I therefore utterly disbelieve any expressions of dissatisfaction on his return to India, if such are attributed to him. He knows our ways and good intentions too well; and would not think too much even of the gross rudeness and bad taste which many of our people, who should know better, permit themselves when they have to do with Orientals.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT, ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CORRUGATED IRON.—Ash and Lacy's well known Globe Brand, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauges, 32 inches wide, in 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths just received. Reduced Prices. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES.—Just received, 2 to 6 inch sizes. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

COAT'S BEST IRON.—A stock of sizes always on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS' and RAILWAY PUMPS. —These very useful Pumps on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. J. HUNT'S CLEARANCE SALE will close on THURSDAY, the 15th of September. A great variety of Goods on view.

FRERE-FLETCHER Girls' School, Bombay. Wanted an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED a DAILY GOVERNESS to teach 2 Children. Music, French and Drawing indispensable.—Apply "J. S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, for 14th Bo. Infy., a BAND-MASTER. Apply, stating terms and sending copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT. 14th Bo. Infy., BHUJ.

NO-INK REQUIRED FOR RUBBER STAMPS. Buy at once an English Patent Pad and will answer you for 2 years. Rs. 3 only. From F. S. MEHTA and Co. Fort Bombay.

FEW LEFT.—The Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS and SHOES by D. POLLOCK and SONS of Vienna to be sold at Cost Price by order of the Owner. Apply sharp—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S ON EASY TERMS FOR CASH SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS in large variety. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNERS WANTED in an old Established Paying Business, Owner retiring. Full particulars can be obtained from DUNER and Co., care of *Pioneer* Press, or Agent, Bank of Upper India, Lucknow.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary. Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of Household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEAL'S, East Street, Poona.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 78 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RAILWAY ENGINEER'S and CONTRACTOR'S Practical Certificated Assistant WANTS employment, can look after all classes of Carpentry, Masonry, and Iron-work, Engine, Boiler or Bridge erecting, Pier or Piling, no objection to traveling. "H. B. C.", care of this office.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12.

THERE is no indication yet apparent of any approaching improvement in the state of current business. The telegrams report larger shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for this port during the month of August than people here were generally prepared for, but this cannot be accepted as the result of a better demand, importers being unanimous as to the difficulty experienced in putting through operations. Exports also are perfectly stagnant, and the arrivals of produce from the districts are smaller than ever. Freights remain at about 15s. to 16s. 3d. for Continental ports, although Seeds and Wheat could be booked for London at 12s. per ton. Money is abundant; Sterling Exchange weak and about 1 per cent. lower on the week; Government Paper quiet; Shares quiet but steady.

Crop reports on the average are fairly encouraging. In Bombay itself we had a rainfall of about 12 inches during the three days from the 9th to the 11th instant inclusive, but fortunately the downpour was confined to a comparatively limited area, and except from Khandeish and the Berars the accounts are reassuring. From no quarter do we hear of indications of a bumper crop in either Cotton or Grain, but on the other hand there is no district on this side of India in which scarcity is apprehended.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec......	63,849
Do. do. Branches	Inc......	24,270
Other Deposits	Inc	14,35,410
Government Securities	Inc	2,49,354
Loans	Dec......	11,56,337
Bills Discounted	Dec......	4,44,126
Cash with other Banks	Inc.......	2,14,026
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc	21,31,618

These figures speak for themselves, the actual falling off in the trade demands being upwards of 30 lakhs on the week. Money, if easy before, has become almost unplaceable in the shape of loans now, and 1 per cent. per annum is the current quotation in the open market. The Bank of Bombay, however, maintain their minimum rate nominally at 4 per cent., on the grounds doubtless that a further reduction would not bring any appreciable increase of business; but even allowing that such is the case, it is open to question whether an institution in the position of the Presidency Bank should be so far out of touch with the general market, seeing that a considerable amount of business is always based in advance on rates proportionate to the Bombay Bank minimum.

EXCHANGE.—With the exception of some slight temporary steadiness in the middle of last week the course of the market for sterling has been steadily downwards since Monday last, our quotations at the close exhibiting a decline of 5-32d. per rupee. The closing rates we gave a week ago were 1s. 5 5-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5⅜d. for 3 months' credits, but a decline of 1-32s. had been established before the mail left the following day. This was partially recovered on Wednesday afternoon owing to the usual indisposition to do business pending news respecting the weekly biddings for Council Drafts, and on Thursday when the result was known the recovery was fully confirmed. Friday, however, brought advice of heavy shipments of Silver from London for this port, and Calcutta at the same time showing signs of losing strength, a fall of 1-32d. took place in Bank Bills and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Credits. On Saturday a further decided drop of 1-16d. ensued, and to-day the tendency has continued weak with a reduction of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in Mercantile Bills, the following being the latest figures this evening:—

Bank Bills on demand		....	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	....	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do.	4 „	....	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	....	1s. 5¼d.	„
Credits	3 „	....	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	....	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	....	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do.	6 „	....	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs	3 „	....	1·82¼	„
Do.	6 „	....	1·83¼	„

For future delivery there are sellers of Bank Bills on better terms than ready, November December being offered at 1s. 5d., January to March at 1s. 5 1-32d; on the other hand same banks are offering to buy Credits for January to April delivery at 1s. 5 7-32d. per rupee which rather indicates anticipations of weakness. In reality the position is one of uncertainty, the more so that Bombay at the moment is felt to exercise very little controlling influence on the general movements. One thing only is pretty certain that if Calcutta and the further east cannot support the value of the rupee Bombay will not. Imports into this port for some time may be light, but for the next three months at least they will be largely in excess of Exports, and money is already abandant beyond all possible requirements. Stress is laid in some quarters on the reduction of Council Drafts to 15 lakhs at the weekly liddings, but to our thinking this if adhered to stands a fair chance of proving a source of ultimate weakness, as the deficiency is at once supplied by Silver which has a greater effect on the market than drafts for its equivalent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Ruled by the downward tendency of Exchange the market for Government Paper has been very quiet of late. Fours last Monday closed at Rs. 98 11-16 but on Tuesday receded to Rs. 98 9-16, and on Wednesday to Rs. 98½ which has since been the ruling quotation. Fours-and-a-half have remained at Rs. 102½ but nominal, the actual transactions in this denomination being insignificant.

Municipal 5 per cent bonds are quoted at Rs. 102¼, Port Trust 4 per cents at Rs. 92½.

SHARES.—Although very quiet in tone the market has been unquestionably firm and with few exceptions rates were altered at all have gone in favor of holders. In *Banks* there has been very little doing and the only change to notice is in Bank of Bombay which after remaining rather dull for a time at Rs. 755 have improved again to Rs. 757½. *Press Companies* command very little attention at this time of year as there is no saying yet what next season's working may be like. Colaba have advanced Rs. 10, and Mofussils Rs. 2½ while Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 lower. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are all from and we quote an advance of Rs. 2½ in Albert Edward, Framjee Petit and Mazagon, Rs. 5 Connaught, Coorla, Manockjee Petit, Great Eastern and Ripon, Rs. 7½ in City of Bombay, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Mahaluxmi, Oriental, Presidency and and Qneen, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Rs. 35 in Hindustan and Rs. 60 in Indian Manufacturing. Other concerns are all unchanged. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay Burmah Trading show a decline of Rs. 50, Bombay Ice Co. of Rs. 4, but Port Cannings have advanced Rs. 5, Treacher and Co., Limited Rs. 10, Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Rs. 25. Flour Mills show a pretty general recovery owing to the decline in the price of Wheat. Bombay have advanced to Rs. 525, Bapty Brothers to Rs. 78, Western India to Rs. 70. Royal have receded to Rs. 56.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows:—

Volkart's United Press Co., Ld. Rs. 75 per share for year.
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld ...... „ 2 „ „ „ „
Mahalaxmi Spinning & Weaving Co., Limited ...... „ 30 „ „ „ „
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld ...... „ 30 „ „ half year.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld... { Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 625 / „ 5 „ „ 125 } for half year.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For a day or two after the departure of last mail there were symptoms of a slightly better demand in the bazaar, but they did not develop into any decided improvement, and afterwards the heavy rains greatly checked business which has not totalled more than about 1,750 to 2,000 packages for the week. With lower Exchange as an additional adverse influence transactions for future delivery have probably not exceeded the ready sales and all round the position can only be described as inanimate with no indication of immediate improvement, save perhaps that dealers exhibit a certain amount of confidence and do not appear disposed to lower their prices at all.

For *Local Goods* the demand is very slack, and the sales are not put at more than about 1,200 to 1,400 packages, a scale of buying which necessarily leads to some accumulation of stocks. Quotations, however, are unaltered.

TWIST.—*Imported Yarns* remain very steady with a fair extent of business passing and comparitively light stocks. *Local Yarns* are quiet rather and the sales are not estimated at more than 2,000 bales for the week. The following are current prices:—

No.		Ans.	Per lb.
6s	Mule,	4 11-16	Per lb.
„ 8s	„	4¾	„
„ 10s	„	4¾ to 5¼	„
„ 12s	„	5¼ to 5½	„
„ 16s	„	5½ to 6¼	„
„ 20s	„	5¾ to 6 7-16	„
„ 24s	„	6¾	
„ 30s	„	7¼ to 7¾	

METALS.—*Copper* is rather more firmly held, and since the fall in Exchange sellers have tried for an advance of As. 4 per cwt. in Braziers to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is very steady, and on the strength of very small stocks is As. 4 per cwt. higher on the spot, although unaltered to arrive. *Iron* is quiet at former values.

COALS are very firm and business has been done in Powell, Dufferin, Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley September-October shipment at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This week hasbeen almost a blank as regards business for export, and the local Mills are not credited with having bought more than about 5,000 to 6,000 bales. In this absence of demand prices ruled dull and declining until to-day, when the adverse character of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for September induced a reaction, and pending further advices as to the effect on Liverpool holders are little disposed to sell unless at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. This rise is more perceptible perhaps in New Crops which dealers show great reluctance to sell, as they are mostly believers in a poor out-turn, more particularly in Bengals and Oomras. The latest Chamber of Commerce reports however do not justify this opinion altogether, and we think there is still every chance of a fair average yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,498	3,429	1,620
Since 1st January	1,452,706	1,367,991	982,190
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,878	4,932	4,503
Since 1st January	1,046,109	974,319	876,016
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	768	606	246
Since 1st January	47,102	45,948	58,392

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
Bengal, Fine, (Nominal)		Rs. 156	= 3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 150	= 3 5-16d.
Do. Good		„ 142	= 3¼d.
Do. F. G. F.		„ 137	= 3 1-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G.Staple)	Noml	„ 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 193	= 4 3-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	„ 183	= 4d.
Khandeish, Good		„ 178	= 3⅞d.
Do. F.G.F.		„ 168	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	(Nominal)	„ 182	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good		„ 174	= 3 25-32d.
Do. F. G. F.		„ 164	= 3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	(Nominal)	„ 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good		„ 119	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,		„ 188	= 4 3-32d.
Westerns, Good, Sept.-Oct.		„ 175	= 3 13-16d.
New—			
Bengal, Fine,	Jan. dely.	„ 165	3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good,	do.	„ 154	= 3 13-32d.
Do. Good,	do.	„ 146	= 3¼d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.		„ 180	= 3 31-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.		„ 215	= 4 11-16d.
Dhollera Good,	April dely	„ 185	= 4 1-16d.

WHEAT.—There is almost no business doing in this article, the receipts being insignificant and dealers indisposed to sell for future delivery at rates at all approaching Home values. Indeed European firms have been the chief sellers and Soft White Pessy 85 per cent has been sold to-day for November at Rs. 3-12-6 per cwt. We give the following as current rates:—

White Pessy	per cwt.	..	Rs. 3-15-0 to Rs. 4-0
Khabri Pessy	do.	..	„ 3-13-0 to „ 3-11
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	..	„ 3-12-0 to „ 3-13
Laskari	do.	..	„ 4- 2-0 to „ 4-3-0
Hard Yellow	do.	..	„ 4- 4-0 to „ 4-6-0
Khandwa	do.	..	„ 4-11-0 to „ 4-13-0
Delhi No. 1 White Pessy.	do.	..	
„ Red	do.	..	
Hard Red Khatha......	do.	...	Rs. 4-1-0 to „ 4-2-0
Ngapore Khathi	do.	..	„ 3-12

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is exceedingly dull and is almost nominal at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6 3 per cwt. ready Rs. 6 for New April-May delivery. *Rapeseed* we quote at Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13 for New Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5 for Red Cownpore both April-May delivery.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	36,919	208,285	209,372
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,773,226	10,199,443	7,954,569
Linseed—For the week	18,088	22,608	45,053
„ Since 1st Jan.	2,023,531	3,369,197	4,477,389
Rapeseed—For the week	4,386	6,602	3,491
„ Since 1st Jan.	743,538	1,100,865	1,405,737
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	8,964	1,344	1,444
„ Since 1st Jan.	936,573	919,379	997,581

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—for the week	53,858	234,035	321,120
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,189,677	8,688,962	7,036,713
Linseed—for the week	64,747	42,386	62,737
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,659,913	3,054,147	4,220,190
Rapeseed—for the week	3,000	21,318	80,382
„ Since 1st Jan.	801,069	1,092,258	1,402,375
Gingelly Seed—for the week...	6,001	3,822	....
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,188,036	929,982	1,176,965

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
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Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND,
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—September 2, at Bangalore, the widow of the late G H Bayly, Esq. Executive Engineer, D P W, of a son.

INGLIS—September 1, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Inglis, 35th Sikhs, of a son.

DEATHS.

SULIVAN—September 5, Ethel Bunbury, infant daughter of Walter S Sulivan, of Kibberi Betta, Coorg, aged 2 months.

CROW—September 7, at Calcutta, Richard Monach Crow, son of the late Richard Frederick and Cecelia Henrietta Crow, aged 70 years.

ROBERTS—August 30, at Khanpur, (N-W Railway) on his way to Karachi, from heat-apoplexy, John Roberts, of St Asaph (North Wales), aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1887.

THE Government view of the Paper Currency System is one which does not commend itself to everyone, and a recent correspondent in these columns cannot understand why a note issued from Calcutta or Madras cannot be cashed without question, whether convenient or inconvenient, at the Bombay Government Currency Office. Others go further, and demand that currency notes should be exchangeable for cash, not only at all Currency Offices, but at any Government Treasury the currency note holder may choose to present it at. This no doubt would be exceedingly convenient to the holder of the note. Our correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" alleges that the designation "Government of India Currency Notes" implies the circulating medium of the whole of India, and goes on to say that to refuse to take a note issued at "Calcutta" (and payable on demand there) at the Bombay Currency Office is simply unjustifiable at the present day, and adds that "It may have been necessary as a precaution when Railway communication between the various head centres was in its infancy, but now that Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been brought within a few days of each other, the time has surely come when we should have a Government of India note currency *for all India* in reality and not in name." Now at first sight this does not seem to be an unreasonable view of the case. But another correspondent has pointed out some of the difficulties which lie in the way of such an arrangement, and we propose now to consider these difficulties somewhat in detail. According to a recent return the value of currency notes in circulation amounted to 1,401½ lakhs of rupees, and the money for which notes of this value were exchanged was held by the Government Currency Department as follows:—(1). In Coin 709 lakhs; (2). In Bullion 92½ lakhs; (3). In Government Securities 600 lakhs;—Total 1,401½ lakhs. There was thus practically a coin reserve of a little over 8 annas for every rupee in circulation, the other 8 annas being in bullion (the bulk of which was awaiting coinage at the Mints) and in Government Securities, the interest on which the profits of the department depend.

Now it is obvious that the only source from which a currency note can be promptly redeemed is this coin reserve, which, be it remembered, is held, not in the Government Treasuries, but, in the vaults of the Currency Department. If then a currency note is cashed at a Government Treasury it remains "in circulation," from the currency department point of view, although Government is the holder, for the coin representing it is still in the Currency Vaults at the place of issue, and it is unreasonable to suppose that Government could undertake to hold unproductive in every Treasury in India a coin reserve sufficient to enable it to cash currency notes to all comers. The Cash Balance of the Government of India is already enormous, amounting as it does to from 10 to 15 crores of rupees (according to the season of the year) but it would have to be multiplied five-fold to enable Government always to encash notes in all Treasuries to suit the requirements of trade at all seasons of the year. And those who know most of Currency work assure us that even then it would not be possible in every case to comply with all demands. India is a very large country; its coinage is heavy and cumbersome, and considerable charges must be incurred in the course of trade in carrying coin from one point to another, and the question of the introduction of a currency note for all India resolves itself very much into this. Is it the duty of the Government Currency Department to convey from one place to another in India all the coin it may be necessary to move about in connection with all the commercial transactions in the whole of India? For example, a Trading Company fells timber in remote parts of Burma and brings it to market in Bombay or Calcutta. Some portion at least of the coin received in Bombay or Calcutta must be conveyed to the forests in Burma to pay the cost of producing the timber and we should think that there can be little doubt but that the cost of carrying the coin should be borne by the Company itself, and not by the currency Department or the general public. Yet if Bombay currency notes were convertible at any and every Treasury in India, the advantage would be seized on by the Company, and large amounts of currency notes would be presented for payment at the Burma Treasuries most accessible to the forests, and the cost of replenishing these Treasuries would fall on the general taxpayer. So too with the tea-planter. His tea is sold at Calcutta, and he requires money at his garden in Assam, Darjeeling, Kangra or Kumaon, to pay the expenses of production. It now costs him something to get it there, but, under the plan advocated by those who desire a currency note to be convertible at all Treasuries, the expense would be transferred from the Tea-planter to Government, and as the requirements of currency note holders are capricious and uncertain, the coin reserve at the Government Treasuries would, as already stated, have to be very much increased, a necessity which would involve an increase in the Government debt and the interest charges thereon out of proportion to any benefit likely to accrue from the arrangement.

Such then are the difficulties attendant on cashing currency notes for all comers at all Government Treasuries, and we now turn to the lesser requirement put forward by the advocates of this scheme—the encashment of notes at all Currency Offices. As already shown there is a coin reserve of about 8 annas per rupee to meet demands for encashment of notes, but this reserve exists only in one place, *i.e.* the office of issue. It does not exist at each of the eight Currency Offices, viz., Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calicut and Rangoon, and is it reasonable to expect that a person having coin, say in Calcutta, and requiring it conveyed to one of the other seven places named, should be allowed to convert it into currency notes, and without notice pounce down upon any one of the other seven offices and there demand coin for his notes, quite irrespective of the conveniences of the Currency Department or the expense he may place it to in meeting his demand? A recent statement of the distribution of coin and liabilities in the various circles of issue shows a large deficit at the two chief towns of India, Calcutta and Bombay, and a corresponding surplus at the six smaller towns, and it would certainly not improve matters to freely encash notes of other circles at either Calcutta or Bombay. Holders of Allahabad and Lahore notes can, it may be noted, legally claim as a right to have their notes cashed at Calcutta as well as the office of issue, and it therefore behoves the Currency Department to husband its resources at Calcutta, for it clearly cannot afford to cash either Bombay or Madras notes when its reserve is 179 lakhs too low already. Similarly holders of Karachi notes can claim to have them cashed at Bombay as well as at Karachi, and the Currency Office, at Bombay, which holds a coin reserve of less than one-fourth of its own liabilities, exclusive of its liability to cash Karachi notes, must husband its resources and cannot therefore afford to lessen its coin reserve by meeting the liabilities of other offices of issue, or it would sooner or later have to incur some heavy charges for remitting coin from Karachi and elsewhere. Considerable facilities are already placed in the way of currency note holders. For instance, Government demands can be paid by notes of any circle; Railway Companies are authorised to receive notes of any circle in payment of Railway fares or freight; and travellers are under certain restrictions accommodated with change for foreign notes at any Government Treasury, and we are credibly informed that these concessions are about all that Government consider it can afford to make without rendering the Department a burden instead of a profit to the State.

IN a memorial which the Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Government last year, complaining of the delay and expense attending upon the administration of Civil Justice, special attention was called to the expense of getting a decree in an undefended suit on a bill of exchange. The proceedings, it was pointed out, might be of the simplest nature, and yet a decree could not be obtained in the ordinary course under a month, nor for less than three hundred rupees, though as a matter of fact the costs generally ranged from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. In England the corresponding process, it was shown, could be got through in a week, and the cost is seldom more than £5. It will be some satisfaction to the mercantile community to know that the grievance thus complained of has been materially reduced by a recent rule of the High Court, which enables summary suits of this kind, if not more than six months old, to be tried in Chambers if undefended. Under this rule the delay and cost of the old procedure are done away with, and it is no longer necessary, as it was formerly, even when the defendant did not deny liability, to instruct counsel to appear. A solicitor willing to put the work through quickly can now get judgment for his client in a suit of this kind in ten days, and can save him at least a hundred rupees. The accelerated procedure has not been in operation long enough to elicit the opinion of either the bar or the public upon it; but we imagine that the former will not be so satisfied with it as the latter, who have never quite cordially recognized the advantage of the monopoly of audience in original litigation which is secured to the bar. However, this is the subject of an old misunderstanding, upon which enough for some time to come was said last year. The new rule has brought us near to the procedure provided for in the famous Rule XIV, under the English Judicature Acts, which has simplified practice at home in a way which the public at all events have no difficulty in appreciating. It is not too soon, indeed, to ask whether the practice here cannot be yet more closely approximated to that in England, where judgment can be got against any defendant on an affidavit that the claim is due, unless the defendant appears and gets leave to defend. There can be no difference in principle between an undisputed money claim and a claim on a bill of exchange, and there would be none in practice if the Civil Procedure Code had not introduced it. However, we must be content to hasten slowly in the path of law reform, and it is necessary now only to point out that if we are to be for any length of time deprived of a Judge on the Original Side some such curtailments of the work of that side of the Court are essential.

MR. BALFOUR makes much of the influence of secondary causes when he declares that the Irish leaders are responsible for all that has happened at Mitchelstown—"all that has happened" including the deaths of two persons and the wounding of two hundred and four others, fifty-four of whom, policemen though they were, having feelings of their own, and "bleeding when they are pricked," like the rest of us. Mr. O'Brien doubtless has persuaded himself that the resistance on his part which preceded all this will lead to final good. But it needs some faith in the intrinsic merit of affirming a principle to understand that such a protest as Mr. O'Brien has made against an Act of Parliament which he hates was worth making at such a cost. Practically he gains nothing, nor does the cause for which he is working gain anything, by his refusal to submit to the jurisdiction established by the Crimes Act. Instead of appearing before the Magistrates on the 6th of September on a summons, he appears on the 13th on a warrant, and in the interval there has been more shedding of blood and more breaking of heads than was at all necessary to show the world, what the world already knew, that Mr. O'Brien does not like the Crimes Act. What more is gained by this proceeding than would have been gained by submitting to the jurisdiction of the court, and there making such protest or justification as he thought necessary?

THERE appears to be some doubt regarding the date of the concert in aid of the Cathedral High School. For the benefit of those who have been misled by statements which have appeared elsewhere, we may mention that the concert will be given in the Town Hall to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., and that Lady Morland and Mrs. Macmillen have consented to sing.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG has taken possession of Watson's Hotel, the bargain for the sale of which was definitely concluded on Saturday, at five lakhs of rupees.

No European Officer accompanies the Commander-in-Chief on leaving Simla. His Excellency goes via Chakrata and Mussoorie to Dehra, then to Rurki, and then straight to Sibi to meet the Viceroy.

IT is reported at Madras that Mr. Justice Brandt, one of the Civilian Judges of the High Court, will retire from the service at the end of the year, and that Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Judge of Malabar, will be appointed to succeed him.

THE escape of Ayub Khan is believed to have been prepared beforehand. Most stringent telegraphic orders have been despatched by the Shah to the authorities at Kerman, Yezd, and Meshed, to despatch horsemen at once along the eastern frontier, and seize the fugitives at all hazards.

THE Government has at present under consideration the question of commuting the permanent monthly travelling allowances for daily allowances wherever this can possibly be effected without hardship to the officers concerned. This is one of the results of the Finance Committee's recommendations, and in Bombay alone a saving of something like half a lakh of rupees it is estimated will be made by the change from the oldstanding form of monthly allowances, which in many cases have come to be looked upon in the light of permanent additions to salaries.

THE 11th Bengal Lancers will furnish the escort of the new Boundary Commission.

LORD DUFFERIN, when at Peshawur will in all probability pay a flying visit to Ali Musjid.

THE Government has asked the sanction of the Secretary of State to a substantial increase being made to the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MR. TODD NAYLOR, Assistant Commissioner of the Shwaygyen District, Lower Burma encountered a dacoit gang last Tuesday, killing a notorious leader, called Sayagalay, with his own hand.

THE Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who is at present staying at Eastbourne, will, the *World* says hunt from Melton during the coming season, Harborough being his head-quarters. The Maharajah is expected to bring a very large stud of hunters in his train.

ORDERS have been received at Woolwich for a large draft of Royal Horse Artillery to leave about the 21st of September, to make up the strength of batteries in India. The A Depôt Battery will send 117 non-commissioned officers and men, and B Depôt forty-three non-commissioned officers and men.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HICKMAN, who has been promoted from the 14th Hussars to command the 21st Hussars, and bring the regiment to India, whither it relieves the 12th Lancers in Madras, has just under twenty-four years' service. Lieut.-Colonel Collier, over whose head he has been placed, has a total of thirty-six years' service, having entered the Bombay Army as far back as February 1851. He joined the 8th Hussars as cornet in January 1858, and, with the exception of a year spent in the Bengal Staff Corps from 1870 to 1871, he has been for nearly thirty years a cavalry officer. His age is fifty-three. The officer who supersedes him is forty-two, joined the cavalry as a subaltern in October 1871, and was selected for his troop in the 14th Hussars in August 1876. "The idea of the military authorities" says the *World* "was that the 21st Hussars would be benefited by the introduction of some new blood, as it is one of the old "Company's regiments," and wants waking up."

En route to India, the Duke of Connaught proceeded to the Khedive's Palace and invested His Highness with the insignia of a Knight G[illegible] Cross of the Order of the Bath, conferr[illegible] and His Highness by the Queen on the occasi[illegible] upon jubilee. The ceremony was of a m[illegible] of the character and took place in prese[illegible] brilliant Ministers. The Duke subsequent[illegible] of all the Her Majesty's ship Phaeton wh[illegible] the Kedive returned his Royal Highness's visit. The Duke left Alexandria at noon by special train for Suez, the Khedive accompanying [illegible] to the railway station. Zulfikar Pasha and [illegible]talton Bey, director of the European Railway Administration, travelled in the train with his Royal Highness.

THE *World* says that Sir Salar Jung is, at any rate, highly pleased with his reception in England. He went down to Osborne to receive his decoration from the Queen's hands, and on his return gave a large dinner-party at his house in Rutland Gate, which almost revived the faded memories of the Jubilee. The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hopetoun, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hope, Mrs. Ronalds, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. A Hay, Count Charles Kinsky, Mr. Ilbert (of "Ilbert Bill" fame), Lord William Nevill, Mr and Mrs. Moreton-Frewen, Mr. Edward Sassoon, Colonel and Mrs. Richardson, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Helbert, and Mrs. Durand were amongst Sir Salar's guests, and the barbaric splendour of the East served to give an additional charm to the *cuisine* of the West.

A TELEGRAM from Brussels states that a despatch has been received there from Zanzibar announcing the arrival at Mozambique of the celebrated traveller Wissmann, who has crossed the African continent from the west to the east, and has descended the Zambesi to go to Tanganyika after making important hydrographic discoveries.

THE Hungarian explorer M. Dechy, who has been travelling in the Caucasus along with Mr. Freshfield, of the Royal Geographical Society, has sent home news to the effect that he has been robbed of nearly all he possessed, and is now returning home. In a letter he wrote to Pesth before the misfortune befell him, he said that he and his comrade, Mr. Freshfield, hoped to be in Daghestan about the end of August, whence they intended to proceed to Mount Ararat, and then via Turkish Armenia, to the Van and Urmia Lakes, returning home by way of Persia. It is thought that the robbery has entirely upset the plans of the travellers.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—Starmartiades, a servant of Colonel Stewart when his steamer was wrecked, has arrived from Khartoum. He states that two nuns are living there with the wife of M. Renaud, a Swiss, formerly a tradesman at Khartoum, who is now here. There is one nun at Berber and another at Shendy, with Mussulman husbands. The dervishes and the people of Dongola are anxious to open up trade.

A CHILD which had strayed on to the track of an American railway a few days ago was cleverly rescued by a brakesman. The locomotive could not be stopped in time, and the death of the child was certain had not a brakesman crept down on the pilot and snatched it up as the engine slid along over the spot.

AT a recent reception at the Vatican the Pope stated that he had heard from Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, that the New South Wales Government had offered land to the extent of three hundred thousand acres to any missionaries who would undertake the civilization of the natives in the Colony. The Pope thereupon requested the Propaganda to furnish missionaries at once, lest they should be anticipated by Protestants, and the Propaganda is now seeking to enlist the missionaries, who will probably be chosen from among the Irish Trappists.

THE Italian Government has received a despatch from General Saletta commander of the Italian troops in Africa, announcing that Count Savoiroux who for some time past has been kept a prisoner by Ras Aloola, has been released and arrived at Massowa. The Count is said to have been released in exchange for the liberation of an Abyssinian Bishop who was a prisoner in the hands of the Italians. Another communication states that an important engagement has taken place between a force of 2,000 Abyssinians and the Assaortians, who are friendly to the Italians, in which the Abyssinians were defeated.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ST. LEGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The following is the latest betting in the St. Leger :—

Seven to two against Eiridspord ;
Eleven to two against Kilwarlin ;
Hundred to fifteen against Phil ;
Eight to one against Scottish King ;
Twelve to one against Timothy ;
Twenty to one against Savile ;
Twenty to one against Carrasco ;
Thirty-three to one against Merry-Hampton ; and
Thirty-three to one against Florentine.

Conditionally upon his taking part in the race, the betting against Merry-Hampton is three to one.

DEATH OF MAJOR EVANS BELL.

Major Evans Bell is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mr. O'Brien was arrested at Kingstown on Sunday evening and was at once conveyed to Dublin, from which place he will be taken to-day to Mitchelstown.

IRELAND IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Sexton attacked Government regarding the events that have recently taken place at Mitchelstown.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Ireland, replying stated, that the assault on the Police was entirely unprovoked, and ended by declaring that the so-called "Irish Leaders" were answerable for all that had occurred.

GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.

A Despatch has been received from Prince Bismarck, in reply to the request of the Porte that Germany would try and induce England, Austria, and Italy to consent to General Emrath being sent to Bulgaria, in which the German Chancellor advises the Porte to communicate to the Powers the Russian Proposals, to which Germany will promise her support.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

A numerously attended meeting of the Members of the Uncovenanted Service was held this evening at the Dalhousie Institute, to support Mr. King, M. P., and other members of Parliament interesting themselves in the question of the grievances at present complained of.

The meeting was of a semi-private nature, and a series of resolutions recently passed at Bellary were adopted ; and it was decided that a local Committee be formed to collect subscriptions ; that the payment of pensions at the par or fixed rate of exchange be the main point at issue ; that the unanimous support of the whole Service be devoted to the removal of the grievances ; that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr. King and to the Committee, Indian Uncovenanted Service Association, for the efforts they are making on behalf of the service.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Sir Harry Prendergast will succeed Mr. D Fitzpatrick as Officiating Resident at Mysore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.
Communication with British Guiana interrupted beyond Trinidad. Telegrams are sent from Trinidad by steamers and fast boats.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 11.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, Sept. 12.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·3

SOME further testimony is borne to the efficacy of pouring oil upon the waters during a heavy sea. Captain Kuhlmann, of the North German Lloyd steamer Main during a voyage between Bremen and New York secured a success "great beyond conception," Captain Kuhlmann's own words are as follow :—"We were in 50 deg. N. and 23 deg. W., in stormy weather, with a high sea from the west. We steered west, and thus had the sea right in front of us, so that the vessel pitched and rolled badly, taking the heavy seas at the bows. The passengers could not remain on deck for the seas which rolled from the fore part and flooded the deck, and, moreover, the boats hanging in the davits threatened to be washed away in the shifting of the vessel. I resolved in this emergency to experiment with oil, and two pipes opening on the sides of the ship were stopped with tow and then filled with oil, which flowed slowly through the tow. I soon observed the effect, for from the foreshrouds to the stern no water came over. The sea had lost its power by reason of the oiling. We opened the doors and approaches, and the passengers could stay on deck at will. The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 5lb. was used." Captain Kuhlmann is so elated with his experience that he advises other navigators to adopt the plan.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 26.

THOSE who like myself happened to be in Parliament street shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon must have wondered whether we really were within a week of the time when partridge shooting begins. Usually by the 25th of August the Houses of Parliament are in the hands of an army of charwomen, and the approaches to St. Stephen's as deserted as a West End square in autumn. But yesterday afternoon Parliament street was thronged with M. P.'s, peers, and the miscellaneous people who always find their way to the House of Commons on a very big night. Prominent among the former sitting in a hansom with his legs crossed was Mr. Chaplin, who looked as if he were ashamed of being seen in town at this unfashionable period of the year. Outside the principal entrance there was a large crowd mainly composed of provincials up to see the sights of London. There have been several outdoor meetings in the Metropolis during the past few days to protest against the Proclamation of the Land League, but the demonstration which these people made when Mr. Gladstone appeared looked like the prelude to the agitation which will take place in London during the recess. Already I hear that the Liberal League which was started as a sort of rival to the Primrose League, and which may probably be the successor of the National League, has arranged for a big open air meeting in Trafalgar Square to-morrow evening, and I am told by prominent Liberal wire-pullers that if a dissolution were to take place to-morrow they are sure that a fair number of Metropolitan seats would be lost to the Conservatives. But it seems that we are not to have a dissolution before the spring—unless something unforeseen occurs. A section of the Liberal party, encouraged by the recent by-elections, were anxious that Lord Salisbury should be forced to dissolve Parliament at once,—how they proposed to force him is not quite clear—but the matter was thoroughly considered by the party managers, and they are opposed to a general election taking place during the holiday season. Against this decision there are many protests, and if North Hunts should be won by the Liberals—of which there does not seem much chance—Mr. Schnadhorst and his colleagues will probably be asked to reconsider the matter. At all events, if there is no General Election between now and February there seems a good prospect that the recess willl see a considerable number of Parliamentary contests. That candid friend of the Ministry, Mr. Henry H. Haworth, is not alone when he declares that the Government must not meet Parliament again without a change in and a strengthening of its *personnel*. The "wobbling squeezableness" of the Ministry—to quote the phrase of one of its great supporters—has so offended a large body of Conservatives that Lord Salisbury can hardly afford to discard their representations. The extent and strength of the discontent existing among the followers of the Prime Minister cannot, I am assured, be measured by what we read in the papers, and the attempt of the Government during the past week to recover lost ground at the expense of their Unionist allies has not done them much good. The position of the Unionist party just now is not exactly an enviable one. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Birmingham confirmed the rumours that the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party had strongly recommended the Government not to proclaim the League, and we all know how they were treated with regard to the Land Bill. Sir William Harcourt at Reading the night before last made a great deal of capital out of the discomfiture of the Unionists, who, he thinks, are between the devil and the deep sea. The right hon. member for Derby in a passage of his speech, which the *Times* has not seen fit to publish, put the difficulty of Lord Hartington and his fellow Unionists rather neatly. "If the Liberal Unionists," he said, "say to the Government 'we will vote against you and defeat you,' they have got a very good answer. They say : 'Very well ; we will dissolve Parliament and annihilate you'" I have met nobody, Conservative Liberal or Radical, who does not admit that if before the next General Election the Liberal Unionists do not either become absorbed with the Tories or return to the Gladstone fold they will cease to exist as a party. Even Mr. Chamberlain's seat, strange as it may seem, is not considered to be perfectly secure. A friend of mine was conversing a day or two ago with two well-known men from the Midlands, and they assured him that if Sir Walter Foster consented to stand against Mr. Chamberlain - and they thought it not unlikely that he would—the former great Radical leader would in all probability be defeated. It appears that since the last General Election there has been a great revulsion of feeling against Mr. Chamberlain in his own former stronghold, and this was illustrated at the meeting of Saturday last, to which I have already referred, when beyond his own family and close personal friends there was scarcely a single prominent or representative Birmingham politician present. The speech of Mr. Chamberlain on that occasion has occupied a great deal of attention, partly because he took the opportunity of contradicting the reports that he had followed the example of Messrs. Russell and Maude in retiring from the Liberal Unionist party, and partly because of what are considered the inconsistencies of his attitude to his former leader. "If," argue the Gladstonians, "it is true as you say that we have carried the recent elections because our candidates adopted your principles, why on earth did you advise your friends not to vote for them?" If this argument is unanswerable, it is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that the Unionist party is, as Sir William Harcourt said, a cabal animated by hostility to Mr. Gladstone. The question is how long will the cabal last if this is admitted to be its general aim. It is not safe in Mr. Chamberlain's existing state of mind to predict what he will do, but his Radical colleagues at all events who wish to retain their seats will doubtless shortly reconsider their present position. With the Whig members of the Unionist party it is different : they are in everything except name Conservative, and if Lord Hartington does go over to the Conservative party they ought to have no difficulty in following him. In political circles during the past few days there has been much talk of this happening, and Sir William Harcourt I see referred at Reading to the rumours now in circulation when he said, "I am told that the absorption of Lord Hartington into the Tory party is already arranged." Sir William Harcourt declares that he should hear of Lord Hartington's severance from the Liberal party with regret, but I hardly think he could have been sincere. To any one who watches the movement of opinion in the Liberal party it is clear that Lord Hartington, if he desired to remain in public life, would sooner or later have to take that step. It is undeniable, I think, that when the Liberals come into power again their programme will include more than one measure that Lord Hartington could not conscientiously support, and unlike some other statesmen, Liberal and Conservative, he is too honest to support measures of which he conscientiously disapproves. I doubt for instance if he would approve "the one man one vote" principle which I am rather surprised to see has received the sanction of the official Liberal leaders. The effect of that measure on representation of the country in the House of Commons will be very remarkable : I was aware that the demand to diminish the power of "the capitalists" by preventing them from voting for more than one member was one of the planks of the Socialist as well as of the advanced Radical platform, but I was hardly prepared to find a former Cabinet Minister and probably future leader of the House of Commons recommending it as one of the watchwords of the Liberal party. This with Home Rule would make a good cry to go to the country upon, and without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of passing such a measure just yet, I cannot help congratulating the Liberals on their shrewdness in pushing to the front a proposal so well calculated to catch the votes of the "masses."

But attractive as the "one man one vote" principle is to the Democracy, to our masters, as Lord Sherbrooke would call them, it gives way and must for some time give way, to the Irish question. When I wrote last week I referred to the rumours in the air that the National League was to be proclaimed. Just after I had posted my letter it was announced to the world that the Cabinet had decided in spite of the protests, as we afterwards learned, of the Liberal Unionist leaders to authorize the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to proclaim the National League a dangerous association. The announcement was on the whole quietly received in the House of Commons, though one rather impetuous member did interjaculate the polite remark "it's a lie" when Mr. Balfour came to the sentence which imputed to the League that it "promotes and incites to acts of violence and intimidation." Opponents of the Government say that their main object in proclaiming the League was to create disturbances in Ireland. If that was their object, they have been disappointed, for the proclamation has been received in a quiet business-like way by the people of Ireland, and their journals are daily exhorting them not to depart from a peaceful and constitutional agitation. This was the burden of the speeches at the remarkable meeting—the largest it is said that has ever been held in Dublin—of Tuesday, when Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Cobb, and several other well-known English members of Parliament appeared on the same platform as Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. The appearance of the English M.P's. at the meeting has been accepted by the Irish as a most favourable omen, and it has been denounced by the Conservative press in the strongest terms of contempt and disapprobation. The *Times* and some other papers have endeavoured to show that the action of Mr. Jacob Bright and his friends was only the antics of a handful of inconsiderable persons whom M. Gladstone cannot control and is not responsible for, implying that the ex-Prime Minister did not approve of their conduct. Sir William Harcourt, however, who possesses the confidence of Mr. Gladstone, if of nobody else, has expressed his pleasure at the *entente cordiale* between the representatives of England and Ireland, adding "It is the true precursor of Home Rule. It is the harbinger of peace between two nations who have been long at war. It is the real answer to those scandalous publications called Parnellism and Crime—publications which have had no object but to perpetuate the hatred between the two people—but which have in the reaction and the disgust which they have caused been the principal instruments in the recent defeat of their authors." The *entente cordiale* has also taken the shape of several English members of Parliament enrolling themselves as members of the League, and one of them Mr. Schwann, M. P. for North Manchester, who with M. Villars the correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, recently made a tour through Ireland for the purpose of personally making himself acquainted with its condition, has subscribed a large sum to the fuuds of the "dangerous association." More significant in its own way than the appearance of the English members at the Dublin meeting was the conference of Liberal M.Ps. in the grand committee room of the House yesterday afternoon. The chairman was Mr. Dillwyn who it will be remembered presided at the dinner recently given at the National Liberal Club to Mr. Parnell, but the meeting yesterday was more representative of the Liberal party as a whole than the other gathering. It was unanimous in expressing confidence in the Irish leaders and in offering moral and practical support to the people of Ireland and their representatives in their "efforts to resist the suppression of the League," but it was decided not to join that organization as a body, the feeling being that better help could be given by the English members if they remained outside. I had not the opportunity of waiting to hear Mr. Gladstone's speech, but I afterwards was told by one of his supporters who has been in the House twenty years that he never heard him make a finer speech, that the Grand Old Man was in capital form, and that he kept the attention of the audience throughout. My legislative friend is not a man of the gushing order or even an ardent worshipper of Mr. Gladstone, but he confessed to me that it was worth staying in town to have heard last night's oratorical performance. Mr. Gladstone had left London for the recess before the Proclamation was issued, and some of his friends who are more careful of him than he is of himself would like to have spared him the journey all the way from Hawarden in the present hot weather, but directly it was decided that the action of the Government should be formally assailed. our "supernatural ex-Premier" as the Duke of Argyle once described him, decided that he would come back to town. I suppose it would hardly have done for both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley to be absent. The latter has paired with Sir A. Rollit for the remainder of the session and is now travelling in the Alps in company with an old literary fellow-worker, Mr. Frederick Harrison the well-known head of the English Positivists. It is stated in some of the Unionist papers that Mr. Morley's absence from England at this juncture is intentional, that he has quarrelled with Mr. Gladstone on account of his concessions to the Unionists, and that he is so tired of political life that he has determined to go back to literature. Those of us who regret that Mr. Morley ever deserted authorship for politics would not be very sorry if the report were true ; but it is not true. There is in fact no foundation whatever for it. The truth is Mr. Morley went away earlier than most of his colleagues because he has a good deal of work to do during the coming extra-Parliamentary season and he saw that if he did not get away at once he might not get away at all. We know that it is the "blessed privilege" of the Alps "to cheer, strengthen and control." Mr. Morley's distinguished opponent Professor Tyndall is there too, and one shudders to think what might happen if the two men were to meet on the edge of a precipice !

Mr. Balfour made a very effective speech last night, in which he grappled very courageously with Mr. Gladstone's indictment, but the Home Rulers declare that they are in no way dismayed by the extracts he quoted to justify his action. It is not denied that individual branches of the National League may have overstepped the bounds of prudence even to committing acts of illegality, but the leaders say that so far from encouraging such acts it has been part of their work to resta in the more impetuous of their compatriots. At all events, they argue with Mr. Gladstone that no thing has been done to give the Government a reasonable excuse for resorting to such an extreme measure as the suppression of the League, for Mr. Balfour's speech is generally interpreted as a declaration of the intention of the Cabinet to proceed to the bitter end. Mr. William O'Brien also affects to treat with a light heart the prosecution which has been instituted against him for inciting the people at Mitchelstown to resist what Nationalists call the "Crowbar Brigade," and to regard the action of the authorities as most helpful to the Irish cause. He and those who act with him say that this prosecution has been decided upon as the Proclamation of the League was solely to goad the people into the commission of outrages. Whether or not that was the intention of "the Castle" it seems too much to hope that the present peaceful state of the country will continue all through the Recess, although the leaders of the Home Rule party promise to use their influence to prevent outrages occuring. There will be some curious voting on Mr. Gladstone's resolution. For instance, Mr. T. W. Russell, who disapproves of the Proclamation, will vote for the Government, while Mr. Chamberlain, whose objection to the Proclamation is only of a feeble character, and who has not left the Unionist party, will vote against the Government.

Is Sir Richard Temple ambitious to take the affairs of Egypt in hand ? I ask the question because of a naive confession he made during the interesting discussion raised by Sir George Campbell in a Committee of Supply the other day. Sir Richard who evidently disagrees with those who say he found his level when he made a successful speech on School Board education, treated the House to his views on the Egyptian question, and repeated some of the arguments he urged to me when I had the honour of an interview with him in the lobby of the House of Commons some weeks ago. Sir Richard did not say so in so many words but he gave the House to understand that he was in favour of our staying in Egypt for ever, as I suppose we may if by any chance France can be brought round to see the desirability of a permanent British occupation. But I only referred to Sir Richard's speech, which no doubt you will give your readers an opportunity of studying for themselves, for the purpose of drawing attention to one passage, which struck me as being very characteristic. Some one had been suggesting the establishment of representative institutions as a panacea for Egyptian troubles as some people advocated representative institutions for Afghanistan a few years ago. Parliaments, Village Councils and the like are impossible Sir Richard thinks in Egypt, but, he added "I believe if I were there myself in a few years and fortunately placed I might attempt to gradually introduce something of the kind." Some of us were disappointed the next morning on opening our newspapers to find that Sir Richard had not immediately been sent off to Cairo to supercede Sir Evelyn Baring. Sir Richard's successor in the Governorship of Bombay does not shine as under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs though I have heard people praise him for the neatness of his replies, mostly prepared for him by the way, to questions in the House. But where Sir James is weak is in debate. I remember the *Economist*, which is a very fair critic, taking him to task for some extraordinary misstatement of his with reference to this very question of Egypt many months ago, and we had another manifestation of this deficiency of memory or whatever it is during the debate in which Sir Richard Temple spoke so boldly. On a subsequent night Mr. Bryce complained in a somewhat unusual manner of the way in which Sir James Fergusson had dealt with the questions raised, and Sir James had to admit several serious inaccuracies.

I cannot say that Professor Max Muller's letter to the *Times* on the subject of infant marriages has fallen flat, but it has not attracted quite so much attention as might have been expected. I think however this is partly owing to the fact that Mr. Justice Scott's communication with reference to the learned Professor's main suggestion, the establishment of a home or asylum for child widows, rather seemed to deprecate the further ventilation of that phase of the question here. I sent you a telegram mentioning Professor Max Muller's proposal, but I was not aware until I read Mr. Scott's letter the following day, that the same idea had occurred to you in India. and that it had been discussed by the Bombay sympathisers of Rukhmabai. People here who have followed the movement in favour of your recent co-defendant, and there are a great many, have been somewhat puzzled by a short telegram from Simla published in yesterday's *Times*. The first part stating that the "appeal has not yet come off in the marriage case" is intelligiable enough though, why it should have been considered necessary to telegraph that negative announcement is not clear. But then it" added "Rukhmabai has not joined her husband. Unless something has occurred since we last received papers from India the idea of Rukhmabai joining her husband seems to us preposterous. If I telegraphed out to you that Mr. Parnell had not gone over to the Conservatives you and your readers would not thank me for my pains, but I do not know that that would be more absurd than the telegram to which the *Daily News* gives so much prominence.

The papers here continue to refer to the treatment accorded to the Indian Princes who visited the Jubilee, but the public, I think, while they unanimously reject Sir John Gorst's explanations and contradictions, are of opinion that enough has been said about the matter. The *Standard*, almost alone among its contemporaries, does not censure the authorities, but another Ministerial organ, the *St. James's Gazette*, has from the first adopted the opposite view. In its issue of Tuesday it observed in answer to the *Standard's* defence of the incriminated officials that "if the established etiquette appropriate to the reception of Holkar was not carefully observed—and we know that it was not—it was an extremely gratuitous and deplorable piece of stupidity." The recent discussion in Parliament and the Press will, it is to be hoped, induce the authorities of the India Office to consider the propriety of reorganising the Mehmandar's Department.

I hear that the Gaekwar and Maharanee of Baroda are expected to arrive in England in the second or third week of September. Many of your readers will be glad to learn that the health of his Highness has greatly improved by his stay in Switzerland.

The explanatory memorandum promised by Sir John Gorst was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper, but no day has yet been fixed for the debate on the Indian Budget. By the time it does come on I am afraid there will hardly be any members left to listen to it, and Sir John Gorst will be fortunate if his speech is not interrupted by a count-out. I almost wish that this may happen, as it will direct public attention prominently to the way in which the interests of India are neglected by the House of Commons. Last year the Budget was introduced on the 24th of June, but the House prorogued on the following day. There will no doubt be the usual half-hearted laments about the delay in bringing forward the Indian financial statement, and Sir John Gorst will most likely promise to see if it cannot be introduced earlier in the Session next year ; but nothing of course will be done.

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

A PRIVATE meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was held yesterday at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted to commemorate his name amongst us. Representatives of different classes of the community were present, among whom were Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Henry Morland the Hon. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., P. Ryan, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Jehangir B. Murzban, Vurjivandas Madhavdas, F. R. Vicajee, R. D. Setna, J. E. Mody, N. R. Ranina, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, C. E. Fox, H. Curwen, Javerilal Umiashunker, K. R. Cama, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, &c. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Telang, Sir Charles Sargent was called to the chair.

The chairman said they had met that day to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the name of Sir Maxwell Melvill, whose death had caused deep sorrow throughout all classes of the community. He had won for himself, by his excellent qualities, the affection and good will of all he came in contact with. It behoved them, therefore, to take measures to secure a permanent memorial for his valuable services and to commemorate his name.

The Hon. Mr. Telang wished to mention one great merit in the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, which was that he had secured the confidence of all classes of the community. Mr. Telang had no wish to suggest at the present moment what shape the memorial should take, and it would not be right to fix upon any particular form of it just then. A subscription list would be circulated in the first instance, and then would come the question what was the best object, to which the subscription should be applied. Suggestions had been made in one direction for an oil painting of the deceased gentleman, and in another for establishing a scholarship bearing his name. A small committee should be appointed for the purpose of recommending what the shape of the memorial should be. It was expected that large amounts of subscriptions would be coming in from certain quarters ; and after they had been collected, the question of finally settling the form of the memorial would be brought forward.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions and determining what the shape of the memorial should be :—Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Sir Henry Morland, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. Virjivandas Madhavdas, Shantaram Narayen, H. Curwen, Grattan Geary, and R. M. Sayani, with Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Mr. Telang, and Sir Frank Souter as secretaries.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. E. C. Fox, and agreed to unanimously.

Sir Henry Morland enquired whether it was intended to request the Sheriff to call a public meeting and to invite subscriptions publicly.

Mr. Justice West said he was not for calling a public meeting in order to raise a public subscription. The deceased gentleman did not approve of a public movement for a purpose similar to the one they had before their minds. The movement in the present instance should therefore be a private one ; and subscriptions should be invited from the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman.

On the suggestion of Mr. Justice West, a subscription list was circulated among those present ; and Rs. 2,500 were subscribed on the spot.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Ricardo and infant
Professor Wallace
Mr E A Kenyon
Capt Newbury
Col Carleton
Mr Olive
Mr Pelch
Mr Wright

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt C F Baxter
Mr Coode
Vety-Surgn Durrant

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr G McLaren

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Veletta, Captain J. Orman, sailing on 23rd Sept :—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Hathornthwaite, child and infant Lieut-Col J Campbell Walker, Mrs Ellison and Col and Mrs Mander.

FOR BRINDISI—General Carnegy, Mr T Baker, Revd J S Beaumont, Mr C J Connel, Mrs A Newnham and Mr Polley, Mr Lala Bhagat Ram, Mr Lala Markand Lal Varna, Mr L Jagmohan Lal and Col J Hibbert.

FOR VENICE.—Mr H R Scott and Col H Chapman.

By the s. s. Nizam, Captain R. Haselwood, sailing on 30th Sept :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr S S Thorburn, CS ; and Mrs F Reid.

By the s. s. Ballarat, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailing on 7th Oct :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Mime and two infants, Mr and Mrs J L Ovens, Sir Charles Sargent and Dr F Puthil.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the explanation submitted by the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State as to the action taken by it in reference to the temperance movement in Panwel, the Government say "that the sole object of its originators was, and is, to induce this Government to reduce the tax at present levied on toddy-producing trees, and thus to make liquor cheaper and so promote intemperance"—a greater fallacy could not have been couched in fewer words. It seems Government have not been fully informed as to the real causes of the movement. I will try to explain them in a future letter if you will kindly permit me to do so. But supposing that the movement in question had no other object than to induce Government to reduce the tax on toddy trees, it is not easy to conceive how cheap fresh toddy could lead to intemperance. If this is the real sentiment of the Bombay Government, their declared policy has been strangely inconsistent with it. During the last five years the Government have repeatedly acknowledged the truth that fresh toddy was a "healthful drink" and was a necessity in the case of many classes of poor people ; and with a view to meet the popular demand stringent conditions has been imposed upon licenses to sell toddy at *very low rates*. Was the Government, then, all this time actively encouraging intemperance, and did it awake to the error of its ways when a question was put in the House of Commons and the Secretary of State called for an explanation ? So far from free use of toddy leading to drunkenness, I have always maintained that the restrictions on toddy have led to an increased use of spirits, and I am not aware of even a plausible refutation of this charge. The tax on toddy trees really absorbs two-thirds of the gross produce. It is in fact a liquor tax placed upon toddy trees before any distillation takes place. But to place a liquor tax on toddy, as has admittedly been done hitherto, is the surest way to place a premium on the distillation of toddy-liquor, and to discourage the use of fresh toddy. Then, after placing a heavy tax on trees, the Government insist that toddy shall be sold cheap. In some cases it is proved to demonstration that the Government rates are actually less than the cost price of toddy. The plain result is, that the Government rates are set at naught and higher rates are openly asked for and paid, and where the Government rates are nominally adhered to, you get a fine mixture, exactly half toddy and half water. This is the inevitable result of a policy of unnatural repression, into which a few over-zealous Abkari officers have led the Government. There were recently signs of the Government getting out of this false position, but their Resolution of the 28th of June last has put an end to all hopes in the matter. After gradually doing away with the toddy farms which once prevailed almost all over Bombay, the Government has revived the same system again in another shape by licensing toddy shops for particular areas and putting them up to auction. This is surely not the way to encourage the sale of a "healthful drink," of a harmless beverage of the poor, which is in fact their food and at the same time their only luxury.

The Abkari muddle has continued so long and has created such a very sore feeling among all classes of her Majesty's subjects, that a strong Governor who would rise superior to the baneful influence of a small knot of Abkari officials in the districts, would really prove a blessing to the people.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 10. M. J. T.

QUARANTINE OR MEDICAL INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prevalence of cholera throughout India during the present year and the threatened re-imposition of quarantine at Suez again calls attention to the subject of Medical inspections by independent Government Officials on all Homeward bound or Gulf bound passenger steamers.

In 1883, and again in 1884, I suggested that, in order to provide against useless detention in quarantine at Suez, a Government Medical Officer—totally independent of the owners—should travel by every passenger steamer leaving Bombay for Europe, proceeding as far as Aden or Suez ; that he should satisfy himself as to the health of the ship's company, and, if this was satisfactory, that he should grant a clean bill of health. This done the vessel should then be allowed to proceed to her destination without any detention. At the Sanitary Congress at Rome 1885, this suggestion was put forward and recommended by most of the members. Cholera already exists in Europe at the present time ; even those Sanitarians, who now advocate the enforcement of quarantine, can therefore hardly do so on the plea that they may by this means keep cholera out of the West. Those who, like myself, look upon the application of efficient quarantine as an impossibility on a large scale are surprised that the British authorities, who are paramount in Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar, submit to the dictation of the Egyptian Sanitary Board in this matter. The expense and inconvenience thus occasioned is very great. Were England to abolish quarantine in these ports, insisting only on Medical inspection, the rest of Europe might lay an embargo on ships visiting these ports for one season. The experience which would assuredly be gained of the uselessness of quarantine, and of the sufficiency of Medical inspection as now carried out in England, would quickly teach the Mediterranean Powers a valuable Sanitary lesson.—Yours, &c.,

SHIRLEY DEAKIN.

Meean Meer.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	87	1	88	30	83	97	85	32
Sept. 11, Sunday......	3	9	3	8	3	20	3	68
" 12, Monday	......		0	5	0	4	......	
Total...	90	10	91	43	87	21	89	0
Total corresponding date of last year...	87	49	94	33	89	66	93	80

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J L Pigot, B
Lt-Col H J Nuthall, BSC
Capt W T Shone, BRE
Maj G Henry, MRP
Lt G DClose, MRE
Mr E C Ozanne, BCS
Capt D C Dean Pitt, Bo RA

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Mr W Barry, BCS, 4 days
Mr W R Berry, BCS, 4 mo
Mr F F Handley, BCS, 4 mo and 30 days
Mr J J S Driberg, B, 10 days
Mr D Ross, B, 6 mo
Mr W Monies, B, 6 mo
Col C A Munro, BSC,6mo
Capt E T Paul, BSC, till Nov 30, 1887
Mr J Nugent, Bo CS, 3 days
Mr G S Briscoe, Bo, 10 days
Mr F G Selby, Bo, 5 mo
Col T Trueman, Bo SC, 8 mo
Lt-Col F H Jackson, Bo Inf, 35 days
Capt H P Young, Bo SC, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G Hughes, BCS
Mr W T Church, BCS
Mr G B Havelock, B
Mr D Wallace, B
Mr H F Storey, B
Col G L K Hewett, BSC
Col J F F, Cologan, BSC
Lt-Col C E Salkeld, BSC
Lt W J Newell, BSC
Lt C Hamilton, BSC (Proh)
Hon Lt P Regan, B Ord
Cond R Whitmore, B Ord
Lt-Col C J B Harris MSC
Surg-Maj J P McDermott, M
Mr T H Stewart, Bo CS
Mr H F Silcock, Bo CS
Mr A C Trevor, Bo CS
Mr F W Marriott, Bo
Maj J E Gordon, Bo Inf
Capt J N Walker, Bo SC
Sub Cond C Wigley, Bo Commt

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·659
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336
Fall of Rain	3·68
Total fall during month	15·25
" year	89·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

PROFESSOR MAX-MULLER AND HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

PROPOSED HOME FOR CHILD-WIDOWS.

THE file of the *Times*, received by yesterday's mail contains the letter of Professor Max-Muller on the subject of Hindoo Social Reform, the main features of which were telegraphed to us by our London Correspondent. In this letter the writer suggests the foundation of a home for child-widows in India with a portion of the £70,000 which the women of England lately placed at the feet of the Queen-Empress as a Jubilee offering. The following is the full text of the letter :—

I have not troubled you again about the case of Rukhmabai *versus* Dadaji. When I first ventured to call your attention to what seemed to me an iniquity, rendered doubly iniquitous by the interference of the English law, I must confess that I knew one side of the case only. An Indian lady, having been betrothed as a child, refused, when she came to years of discretion, to marry the boy who had been chosen for her. Thereupon the young man, or his relatives, brought an action for what they called, in English legal language restitution of conjugal rights, a phrase utterly unknown in Hindoo law, and quite inapplicable in cases where no real marriage has as yet taken place. The English Judge, Mr. Justice Pinhey, declined to interfere. An appeal, however, was made, and another English Judge ordered Rukhmabai to join her intended husband, or to go to gaol for six months.

These facts seemed to be uncontested. Like thousands, like millions of young girls in India, Rukhmabai would, without any demur, have become the wife of her intended husband had she not, after her betrothal, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education and become imbued with new ideas of the dignity of womanhood and the sanctity of a woman's love, not unknown, indeed, in the ancient literature of India, but well nigh extinct in modern times. Her boy-husband had in the meantime not risen to a higher level. Whether he was objectionable in other respects also is not a question of great relevancy. Rukhmabai thought she was the best judge of that herself, and claimed the right of choosing her own partner for life, untrammelled by any contract which had been made for her by others, and at a time when she herself was legally incapable of making any binding engagement.

After a time, however, the *altera pars* made itself heard in India, and, before joining any active movement in support of Rukhmabai's case, I thought it right to wait and to hear what could be said on the other side. It was averred that Rukhmabai herself would not have been averse to the marriage had she not been persuaded by her mother to act as she did. Her mother had married a second time. Rukhmabai would, therefore, have brought a considerable dowry to her husband, and Dadaji's friends and relations assert that it was in order to prevent this transfer of paternal property that Rukhmabai's relatives exerted pressure on her, and drove her into her contumacious conduct.

If this had been so, it would not, indeed, have affected the general question of how the miserable lot of child-wives and child-widows in India can be ameliorated, but it would have made it inexpedient to take Rukhmabai's case as one by which the general question should be judged or decided. I have, however, satisfied myself now that, though Mr. Dadaji may not be the mere clod or the hopeless invalid he was represented to be, there can be no doubt that Rukhmabai herself does not wish to become his wife. I know this from an intimate friend of hers, Ramabai, whose name is well known in India and in England. Here is an extract from a letter which Rukhmabai wrote to her friend Ramabai, who is now studying in Philadelphia. About its genuineness there can be no doubt :—

The learned and civilized Judges of the full bench are determined to enforce, in this enlightened age, the inhuman laws enacted in barbarous times for thousand years ago. They have not only commanded me to go and live with the man, but have also obliged me to pay the costs of the dispute. Just think of this extraordinary decision ! Are we not living under the impartial British Government, which boasts of giving equal justice to all, and are we not ruled by the Queen-Empress Victoria, herself a woman ? My dear friend, I shall have been cast into the State prison when this letter reaches you ; this is because I do not and cannot obey the order of Mr. Justice Farran. There is no hope for women in India, whether they be under Hindoo or British rule ; some are of opinion that my case, so cruelly decided, may bring about a better condition for women by turning public opinion in their favour, but I fear it will be otherwise. The hard hearted mothers-in-law will now be greatly strengthened, and will induce their sons, who have for some reason or other been slow to enforce the conjugal rights, to sue their wives in British Courts, since they are now fully assured that under no circumstances can the British Government act adversely to the Hindoo law.

A woman who can write thus in confidence to a friend is not a mere puppet, moved by her relatives to repudiate a husband in order to save her fortune. The case is clear enough, and similar cases will occur, if not at first very frequently, at all events frequently enough to require some legal remedy. As soon as education begins to spread among women in India, as soon as their intercourse with Englishwomen and their study of English poetry give them an idea of what a woman was meant to be, they will rather die than submit any longer to the moral slavery to which custom has reduced them.

Ramabai, in her letter to me, written in excellent Sanskrit, and in a book which she has just published in equally excellent English at Philadelphia ("The High-Caste Hindoo Woman," by Ramabai), speaks of several cases as bad as, if not worse than, Rukhmabai's case. She says :—

A near relative of mine had been given in her childhood in marriage to a boy whose parents agreed to let him stay and be educated with her in her own home. No sooner, however, had the marriage ceremony been concluded than they forgot their agreement ; the boy was taken to the home of his parents, where he remained to grow up to be a worthless dunce, while his wife, through the kindness and advanced views of her father, developed into a bright young woman and well accomplished. Thirteen years later the young man came to claim his wife, but the parents had no heart to send their darling daughter with a beggar who possessed neither the power nor the sense to make an honest living, and was unable to support and protect his wife. The wife, too, had no wish to go with him, since he was a stranger to her ; under the circumstances she could neither love nor respect him. A number of othodox people in the community who saw no reason why a wife should not follow her husband, even though he be a worthless man, collected funds to enable him to sue her and her parents in the British Court of Justice. The case was examined with due ceremony, and the verdict was given in the man's favour, according to Hindoo law. The wife was doomed to go with him. Fortunately she was soon released from this sorrowful world by cholera. Whatever may be said of the epidemics that yearly assail our country, they are not unwelcome among the unfortunate women who are thus persecuted by social, religious, and State laws. Many women put an end to their earthly sufferings by committing suicide. Suits at law between husband and wife are remarkable for their rarity in the British Courts in India, owing to the ever submissive conduct of women who suffer silently, knowing that the Gods and justice always favour the men.

It should be clearly understood that, whereas formerly the condition of a woman who declined to fulfil the marriage contract made for her by her relations when she was a mere child was miserable enough it has been rendered far more miserable by the English law. Formerly a woman who committed this so-called breach of contract was under the ban of society. She was *patita*, fallen, but she was not exposed to violence and the idea of sending her to prison, like a common criminal never entered the mind of native law-givers. Some native lawyers have indeed denied this, as if ashamed that the law of Manu should be more human than English law. But they have clearly misunderstood the passage to which they appeal. Manu (IX., 83) says that "a wife who, on being superseded by another wife, departs in anger from her husband's house must either be instantly restrained, or cast off in the presence of her family." But this, first of all, refers to a woman who has actually been married ; secondly, whatever native and European scholars may say to the contrary, it does not mean that she is to be thrown into prison, but that she is to be kept back in her own house till her anger has cooled ; or, if that is in vain, that she is then to be left with her own relations.

No Indian lawyer ever thought of forcing a woman to marry against her will by the threat of imprisonment, and this anomaly and aggravation caused by a mixture of Indian and English law as only to be pointed out to be removed from the Indain Code.

So far Rukhmabai's case will have done good ; but even after that much remains to be done, not indeed by Government, but by private enterprise. It is chiefly due to English education that the lot of woman in India as become intolerable to many of them. It is therefore the duty of the English philanthropists to try to mitigate the misery of those who are bearing the brunt of the battle between effete Indian, or rather Mahomedan, custom and European enlightenment.

There were according to the census of 1881 no less than 20,930,626 widows in India. Out of that number 78,976 were under nine years of age, 207,388 were under 14 years of age, 3,82,736 were under 19 years of age.

We can hardly realize the idea of a widow under nine years of age, still less can we realize the life of misery that is implied in that name. That poor creature, the childwidow, is the combined result of native superstition and Mahomedan licentiousness. In ancient times it was considered the duty of the father to see his daughter married as soon as she was marriageable. To make quite sure of a husband, a father would often marry his daughter when she was a mere child. He had then done his duty. The child was brought up at home or in her future husband's house, and when the time came, the betrothed children became husband and wife. This system acted fairly well so long as women knew of no other. Parents were careful in the selection of husbands for their daughters and of wives for their sons, and women were taught to accept a husband as they accepted a father.

But when during the present generation European education found an entrance into some of the better families in India, it could not be otherwise but that some of the young women who had read Shakespeare, Scott, and Tennyson, should revolt against being treated as mere articles of barter. They would become the wives of their betrothed husbands if they could respect and love them; if not, they would choose for themselves, or rather remain unmarried. This is Rukhmabai's case, and it will be the case, of more and more Indian women in years to come. To treat such cases as breaches of contract is absurd; to send such women to gaol is revolting.

But while cases like that of Rukhmabai are as yet few only, there is a much larger class of women in India appealing even more strongly to our sympathy. Unfortunately it was not always easy for fathers to find boys as proper husbands for their daughters. The daughter of a Brahman could be married to a Brahman only, and there were numerous restrictions as to consanguinity. Hence, if no proper husband could be found, any husband was taken as long as he was of the right caste. Mere girls were affianced to husbands old enough to be their fathers and grandfathers. At last it became a regular trade for certain Brahmans to marry as many as fifty or even a hundred little girls, some of whom they would never see again, but all of whom would become child-widows as soon as their reputed husband died.

This may help to explain the appealing number of widows and child-widows in India. But now let us hear what is the life of a widow in India. It is true they can no longer be burnt, but it is equally true that many of them would gladly prefer the funeral pile to the hell on earth to which they now find themselves consigned. I quote the words of Ramabai, herself a widow, a lady who has tasted well nigh every bitterness that human life can present to a woman's lips, but who is as courageous as ever, and determined so long as her frail body can hold her strong soul, to fight the battle of her sisters against native intolerance and English indifference. She says :—

> Throughout India widowhood is regarded as the punishment for horrible crimes committed by the woman in her former existence. . . . If the widow be a mother of sons she is not usually a pitiable object, although she is certainly looked upon as a sinner. The window-mother of girls is treated indifferently, and sometimes with special hatred. But it is the child-widow upon whom in an especial manner falls the abuse and hatred of the community as the greatest criminal upon whom Heaven's judgment has been pronounced. A Hindoo woman thinks it worse than death to lose he beautiful hair. Among the Brahmans of the Deccan the heads of all widows must be shaved regularly every fortnight. Girls of fourteen and fifteen, who hardly know the reason why they are so cruelly deprived of everything they like, are often seen wearing sad countenances, theireyes swollen from shedding tears. They are glad to find a dark corner where they may hide their faces. The widow must wear a single coarse garment. She must eat only one meal during the twenty-four hours of a day. She must never take part in family feasts. A man or woman thinks it unlucky to behold a widow's face before seeing any other object in the morning. The relations and neighbours of the young widow's husband are always ready to call her bad names.There is scarcely a day of her life on which she is cursed by these people as the cause of their beloved friend's death. In addition to all this, the young widow is always looked upon with suspicion, for fear she may some time bring disgrace upon the family by committing some improper act. She is closely confined to the house, forbidden even to associate with her female friends. . . Her life, then, destitute as it is of the least literary knowledge, void of all hope, empty of every pleasure and social advantage' becomes intolerable, a curse to herself and to society at large.

Need we wonder that these young widows try to escape from their prison home? But what can they do? The only alternative before them is either to commit suicide or, worse still, accept a life of infamy.

This is, indeed, the sad end of many a woman's life in India. After the few years of a joyous infancy follows the sudden darkness of child-widowhood, of a woman's despair or disgrace. No one who knows anything of India can seriously suggest that the English Government ought to interfere and try to change the marriage laws and marriage customs of its India and Mahodedan subjects. That cannot be thought of for a moment, and would probably do far more harm than good. Yet something has to be done to remedy the mischief which is really due to the recent contact between Oriental and European society.

First of all, marriage contracts between infants, if contracts they can be called, should be left, as heretofore, to be enforced by the pressure of native public opinion, but in no case should the English law and the English police lend any help for the restitution of so-called conjugal rights. In the present state of public opinion in England and in India that matter may be taken as settled.

But there is a second question which concerns the people of England, and particularly the women of England, though not the Government. Can nothing be done to alleviate the miserable lot of those poor child-widows under nine years of age? If they are outcasts in their own families, if many of them are almost inevitably driven to a life of infamy, could not an experiment be made to found a home and a schoo for these waifs and strays of womankind, where al chance might be given them of preparing themselves for a happy and a useful life? The woman of England and India have lately placed an offering of £70,000 at the feet of the Queen-Empress, and suggestions have been invited as to the best bestowal of that sum. Is it too late to suggest that a portion of it might be devoted to the foundation of a home for child-widows in India? I do not mean to say that such a step would be universally popular. There are few things which are right and just and at the same time universally popular. But it would rejoice the hearts of many who care for the future welfare of India, and an institution started under such auspices would give to Indian princes and noblemen, anxious to prove their loyalty to England as well as to their own country, a welcome opportunity of showing that they are really in earnest in wishing to raise their countrymen and countrywomen to a higher level of civilization. A small beginning might be made in one town, say Calcutta or Bombay; and if successful there, the movement would spread to other towns. Ramabai, I feel sure, would fly back to India if she could help to rescue but one poor child-widow. The future regeneration of India depends on the regeneration of the women of India. These homes and schools for child-widows would in time turn out lovely brides, educated wives, self-dependent mothers. No mail passes without bringing me letters full of urgent appeals as if I could be of any use. Paudit Narayan Keshava Vaidya, to quote but one, writes to me on May 20 :—

> The question arises, what is the practical method, leaving legislation aside, of making widow marriages a popular institution among the people of India? How can these helpless and innocent women be liberated from the debasing bondage they are in? Aye, how can they be emancipated from slavery? The philanthropic exertions of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Brougham, and Derby have been the means of freeing the slaves of Africa and America, after spending enormous sums of money. Those of Howard tended to cleanse our gaols from all that was abominable. Lord William Bentinck extirpated the horried practice of suttee. Jonathan Duncan, Colonels Walker, Lang, Jacob put a stop to female infanticide in the North-Western Provinces, the Native States of Kutch, Kattiawar, and other parts of the Bombay Presidency. But nobody has espoused with might and main, save a few Englishmen, the cause of the Hindoo child-widow.

A home and school for child-widows under nine years of age would require about £5,000 for a building, and an endowment fund of £15,000. Let some of those who in June watched the bright faces of thousands of little girls enjoying their tea and cake in Hyde Park, and shouting "God save the Queen," try to realize that there are in India at the present moment more than half a million of such girls who are called widows, who are not allowed to marry, who are treated like lepers, who are goaded into suicide or infamy, who have no idea what happiness in life means, and I do not despair that some hearts will be moved, and that the jubilee of Queen Victoria will mark a new era of happiness both for the women and for the men of India, a real step in advance in the true welfare and prosperity of a country whose own law-giver, Manu, said :—"Where woman are honoured, there the Gods and pleased."

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT AND THE PROPOSED HOME.

Professor Max-Müller's suggestion to found a home for child-widows has called forth the following letter on the subject from Mr. Justice Scott, who is at present on leave in England :—

It is a distinct step forward for any Hindoo social reform when "F. M. M." appears as its champion, as he does in the *Times* to-day. As you say in your leader, his initials are no disguise, and their owner, as one whose life labour has been to bring knowledge of the East, its religions, its philosophy, and its life, within reach of the West, is listened to with gratitude as well as respect throughout India, while his knowledge of their law and ritual is an assurance to the natives that any cause he expouses offends no rule or precept of their sacred books.

It is therefore satisfactory when "F. M. M." declares that the enforcement of conjugal rights in the case of marriage contracts between infants should no longer be imposed as a duty on English Courts of justice in India. This declaration will strenghten the hand of the Indian Government, which is now testing local opinion as to the advisability of abolishing the procedure. "F. M. M." does not go further than this alteration in his advocacy of legislative reform. He knows India and the East too well to attach any efficacy to legislation in advance of the public opinion of those whom the legislation is to effect. The change, if it is to work any real good, must come from within and not from without. The Indian people cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament, and Western interference in their social polity without their agreement and sanction would only retard real progress.

It is from this point of view that I venture a word of caution as regards "F. M. M.'s" philanthropic scheme of a home for child-widows in India. I do not in any way wish to block its progress. The idea is excellent and ought to be feasible. I only want to point out the hidden rocks that they may be avoided. They are probably well known to "F. M. M." himself, but they may not be those who will carry out his plan. Last November a handful of us in Bombay, at the suggestion of an energetic and philanthropic lady resident, took this very matter into consideration. We came to the conclusion, a conclusion nobody who knows India will contest, that no plan would be feasible that had not the concurrence and co-operation of some of the leading natives. The outcome of the matter was a meeting at the house of one of the ablest and most enlightened of the Hindoos in Western India. We were three Europeans and about 20 of the leading natives of the city. Discussion opened and continued for a couple of hours, and I think the subject was fairly threshed out. The conclusions were to the following effect :—

That such an institution in purely Europeans hands would meet with the strongest opposition from the native community.

That in any case it would be liable to abuse, as some families would be only too glad to get rid of the expense and burden of their child-widows.

That the mass of Indian families would not use the institution, because it would necessarily involve the mingling of castes and a wholesale breach of caste rules, and because it would inevitably lead to the re-marriage of widows, however prominent the ostensible object of education might be made. Some maintained that it would be better at once to declare re-marriage a possible contingency and one of the objects.

That its real utility would lie in a narrow sphere and only cover cases of child-widows eager to escape from ill-treatment. Such cases all Hindoos present insisted on as being very rare. But that if the proposed home were in the nature of an asylum and were under native management it would succeed, but only on a small scale.

When these conclusions were come to the meeting was reminded that a Hindoo gentleman well known for his benevolence and enlightened views already had received for same years in his own home widows driven from home by cruelty, and that re-marriage had been, with success, his main object. But his means were limited and his scale of operations was necessarily small. The majority, after further discussion, were in favour of an enlargement by subscription of the sphere of this gentleman's good work rather than the establishment of any new institution. The meeting then dispersed. I left India on furlough immediately afterwards, and have heard no more of the matter. But I hope to find that good work has been done by unobtrusive workers who do not care for publicity.

A LEAP FROM THE CLOUDS.

The following is a full account of the recent extraordinary parachute descent briefly indicated by cable from America :—

Persons who went to Rockaway Beach by train or boat saw a big inflated balloon anchored on the Jamaica Bay side of Brosnan and Brothers' hotel. It, had been in the yard since noon, spectators were told and between 5 and 5-30 o'clock would be sent up with æronaut Thomas S. Baldwin, who at the height of 5,000 feet more or less, would leap from the basket, and fall back to the terrestrial sphere with the aid of a parachute. The programme was carried out as stated, and the thrilling exhibition was successful beyond expection. The dare-devil æronaut gratified 2,000 persons and lives to repeat the performance. Baldwin was up early yesterday morning to see about carrying out his contract. "There isn't a darticle of danger, gentlemen," said Baldwin confidentially, "and if the day favourable I'll do something I never did before—cut the balloon rope and make the leap at such an altitude that you will think I fell from the sky." After dinner Baldwin began to make final preparations for the performance. He was as cool as an iceberg, and did his work in a business-like manner. A half-inch rope 5,000 feet long was brought out on the lawn and fixed with block and tackle to the balloon basket, which was large enough to hold four men, and deep enough for two men to bury themselves out of sight. The basket was placed directly under the neck of the bag, but not attached to the netting until a short time before the ascension. Dangling from the side of the balloon by a light cord was what looked like an unfurled yacht sail, with about 40 cords attached to the lower end. Baldwin said it was his parachute, or life-saver. It was, when filled with air, 18 ft. in diameter, and shaped like half a globe. It was made of the same material as the balloon, but not oiled. There was a small iron ring inside at the top, and a large wooden hoop at the edge. The hoops, it was explained, were to keep the sheeting distended, so that it would catch the wind quickly. The cords attached to the umbrella-like structure were made fast to a two-foot iron ring, for the æronaut to cling to when he made the perilous leap. The cord holding the parachute was adjusted to support the weight of the thing, but calculated to break when Baldwin's 170 lbs. left the basket. Somebody asked Baldwin if he wasn't a bit shaky. "Not a shake," he said. "I'll be back in 15 minutes after I go up." "That's the way to talk Tom," exclaimed a friend of his, who then turned to the crowd and shouted, "I'll bet 20 to 1 Baldwin will go up and come down safe. He'll land like a cat, right side up." Nobody took the offer, but then it was reassuring, all the same. Baldwin climbed back into the basket, after placing in it a bag of sand ballast and a long butcher knife.

THE ASCENT.

"Let her go easy, boys, and all of you get hold of the anchor rope and pay it out slow and steady," was the imperturbable young man's parting instructions at 5·14½. The balloon arose like a cloud of smoke, with a taut tension on the rope and moved off over the unrippled water of the bay. The band on board the steamer Grand Republic struck up "Dixie," all the steamers tooted their whistles, and the multitude cheered. It was an inspiring scene. A hundred feet up Baldwin stood erect, and raised his hand as if to hush the noise. It ceased on the instant, and everybody watched with breathless anxiety. The æronaut shouted assuringly, "Don't be afraid: there is no danger!" The crowd again cheered vociferously, and watched for developments. The balloon kept its perpendicular, and sailed away and upward like a huge kite, with the anchor-rope for a tail. When the balloon was 1,000 feet up Baldwin was seen to make a quick movement. He had cut the rope with one slash, and down it fell with a swish and rattle on top of a whole fleet of catboats. The balloon released from all restraint, flew up and away like a thing of life, and in a few minutes the æronaut's movements became indistinct except by the aid of a field glass.

THE DESCENT.

At twenty minutes past five, when the balloon looked about a quarter of its real size, there was a flutter of the white parachute and it was suddenly torn from the side of the balloon. The aerial ship careened as if on the point of collapsing, and the basket jumped half-way up to the gas bag's dome, fell back in its place, and grew smaller and smaller as the balloon went higher and higher. Beyond and below the abandoned air ship was the white parachute, no larger than a boy's top, and the nervy æronaut clinging to the iron ring. The fact that it is falling is appearent from the widening space between it and the balloon, now no bigger than an ordinary bartlett pear. The parachute, with its human freight, ocillates in an alarming degree, but falls steady. The umbrella-like top seems to be caught in a snarl of some kind, and there are suppressed cries of alarm from the spectators, who fear there is eminent danger of a tragedy. Back and forth the rigid athletic swings, like the pendulum of a clock that has been newly started. Gradually the parachute becomes steady and the pendant regular, until both fall gracefully and regularly into full view. The drop is estimated to be about 12 feet to the second, and at that rate Baldwin will strike the water before the small boats reach him. At 5 21 20 he falls straight into the sea with a splash, and in a moment is seen to rise out of the shallow water on a bar near Little Egg Mash, and extricate himself from the collapsed parachute. It is the signal that he is alive, and all the whistles in the bay toot in unison. Small boats go to the rescue, and at 5·40 the æronaut is landed amid the cheers of the crowd, while the band plays "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He was assisted to the hotel, and half an hour later joined his friends inthe parlour, physically as sound as ever, and ready to eat a hearty meal. He said he estimated that he ascended a mile, and the sensation of falling was like an elevator trip. He landed lightly where the water was two feet deep.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON THE PORTE.

When the last mail left Europe, the situation with regard to the affairs of Bulgaria had become extremely serious. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

> Russia has declared to the Porte that it is necessary for Turkey to take a firm and decided course, and to give Prince Ferdinand to understand that he must at once quit Bulgarian territory. To this end Russia proposes that the Porte shall despatch Artin Effendi to Sophia, who, in the capacity of the Sultan's representative, is to assume authority over the principality. It would be the duty of Artin to prepare the way for the Russian General Ernroth, it is proposed to send to Bulgaria as sole Regent. Once on the spot, General Ernroth and Artin Effendi are to proceed to bring about the election of a new Grand Sobranje, which would be called upon to elect a new Prince. This Russian proposal is strongly supported by France, who, in reply to the last Turkish Note, declared that the Porte ought to give Prince Ferdinand notice to take his departure from Bulgaria, and that a single Regent ought to be appointed on the nomination of Russia. To these overtures the Porte replied by inquiring in St. Petersburg what course, in case she acquiesced in the General's being sent to Bulgaria, he would be instructed to pursue. In making this inquiry Turkey is, of course, seeking to gain time, for when General Ernroth's programme is communicated to her, she will naturally submit it to the Powers, and there will be further correspondence, which would, doubtless, occupy a good deal more time. Meanwhile it is certain that the action of France in supporting Russia has been the source of great irritation to all the Ministers with, perhaps, two unimportant exceptions. They cannot understand how this Power which not long since, in a Note despatched by M. de Freycinet, said that the aspirations of the Bulgarian people themselves ought to be taken into account, and who, on the Egyptian question, always insisted on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire being respected—should to-day demand the violation of this integrity by urging that a vassal province of the Sultan's shall be placed under the government of a Russian General. Turkey is under no illusion as to the fashion in which General Ernroth would proceed to the general elections. It is not forgotten that in 1882, when he was Bulgarian Minister of War, and when he was instructed to take care that the elections should be in favour of Prince Alexander, he placed near the ballot-boxes Russian officers, who, revolver in hand, saw that the electors voted in the right way. That is how Russia understands the Berlin Treaty, which says that the Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the Bulgarians; and that is how General Ernroth is capable of acting again. At that time he was a friend of the Conservative party, and the *bete noire* of the Zankoffites, Liberals, and Radicals. Embarrassing as the situation is for Turkey, it is not such as to prevent her taking her own course. She holds that it is for the Powers to make the Berlin Treaty respected. It is certain—and the Bulgarian delegate here has repeatedly declared the fact—that if it is attempted to use force to impose the will of others on the Bulgarians, they will fight resolutely against their oppressors, whoever they may be. Turkey has only one object in view, and that is to give Russia no pretext for violating the Berlin Treaty.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S ENTRY INTO SOPHIA.

Prince Ferdinand made his State entry into Sophia on Monday evening, Aug. 22. The *Times'* correspondent says :—

> At a distance of four kilometres from Sophia the Prince mounted his horse. As soon as the *cortege* came in sight the batteries posted in the two forts commanding the approach to the town began to fire a salute, and a final salvo marked the Prince's arrival at the great triumphal arch erected at the entrance of the town, in front of the Palace of the National Assembly. The whole population of the capital was gathered in a compact mass round this point. Several ladies stepped forward and presented boquets to his Highness. Then the mayer, after welcoming the Prince, offered him bread and salt on a splendid silver plate of Bulgarian workmanship. His Highness replied in French as follows :—"I have come to Bulgaria in response to the wishes of its people and in conformity with my promises. I appeal to the feelings of union and patriotism which animate the Bulgarians for aid in the task which I have undertaken. By means of my efforts and loyalty which I shall manifest, I undertake to conciliate the sympathies of the Sovereign Court, and to produce good relations between Turkey and Bulgaria." The Prince concluded by crying in the Bulgarian language "Live Bulgaria!" Frenzied applaused was uttered by the thousands present, and the nearest began to threw boquets on the Prince and his suite. His Highness then continued his progress through the streets, which were adorned with flags, festoons, and masts draped with the national colours, and lined with soldiers, to the cathedral. The Prince dismounted before the portal of the cathedral, where he was received by the Bulgarian clergy, headed by the Metropolitan Clement, who, having presented the cross to be kissed by his Highness, led the way into the sacred edifice, and the ceremony of chanting a *Te Deum* began. His Highness took his seat on the throne placed for him. I observed that he looked thinner, being doubtless affected by the fatigues of his journeys. After the ceremony the Metropolitan, cross in hand, pronounced a discourse, of which the following were the principal passages :—
>
> "Welcome, Royal Prince! The Bulgarian people thank you for your courage in coming here at this critical moment. The Bulgarians will be grateful, and you may count on their devotion and attachment in fulfilling the heavy task which you have undertaken. This same people is grateful to Russia, who made immense sacrifices for our deliverance, and to whom we owe our liberty and independence. Do not then forget these sacrifices, and use your best efforts to re-establish relations between Russia and Bulgaria—to reconcile the Liberator and the liberated."

SERIOUS FISHERY RIOTS AT OSTEND.

Considerable agitation has prevailed among the Ostend fishermen, who are protesting against the sale of fish brought in by foreign smacks. They complain that foreigners who are selling fish in Belgium pay no duty, while the Belgian fishermen must pay heavy duties in order to sell fish in England and France. An English fishing-boat arrived on Tuesday, Aug. 23, and was about to land her cargo when the Belgian fishermen assembled to prevent it from being brought ashore, and destroyed a portion of the fish. The gendarmerie then intervened, and an affray ensued between them and the men, in which the former were beaten off. The gendarmerie there upon charged the rioters with their bayonets, with result that several of the fishermen were injured, two so seriously that they died. The rioting broke out afresh on Wednesday, and the Civic Guard had to be called out to assist in the suppression of the disturbances. A number of Belgian fishermen, with the aid of boats, made a rush upon two small English smacks, with the object of preventing the sale of their cargo, and in spite of the formal summons of the Civic Guard, refused to leave the English smacks, whereupon the artillery fired upon the rioters, two of whom were killed and four seriously wounded. The wives of the fishermen incited their husbands to acts of violence, and the fishporters were attacked by a menacing crowd with stones and other missiles. It is asserted that one of the English masters fired upon a Belgian fisherman; but this statement has not been substantiated. The quays are guarded by troops and crowds are forbidden to assemble. It is stated that the recent convictions of Ostend fishermen for inflicting injuries on English boats and nets have aided in bringing about the riots.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House, on Aug. 8, 1887, and following days. Fifty-nine candidates competed for twenty-three appointments, fifty-five were reported qualified :—

	Marks.
A. E. Roberts	3,360
R. E. Macwatt	3,165
A. H. Nott	3,160
J. C. Lamont	3,145
W. H. E. Woodwright	3,120
A. Coleman	3,060
W. W. White	3,050
F. P. Maynard	3,045
D. T. Lane	3,020
D. M. Davidson	2,990
J. M. Macnamara, M. D	2,990
P. G. H. Strickland	2,980
W. J. Buchanan	2,960
J. K. Close, M. D	2,950
F. J. Dewes	2,930
H. M. Brabazon	2,910
T. H. Griffit	2,895
W. H. M. Ingham	2,890
J. O. Pinto	2,890
J. Holt	2,880
J. L. T. Jones	2,875
W. E. Jennings	2,820
T. W. Stewart	2,780

The best safeguard for the general health is Kemp's Summer Effervescent and Purifying Saline. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

EXECUTION OF LIPSKI.

Israel Lipski, the Polish Jew convicted of the murder of Miriam Angel, underwent the penalty of his crime at the hands of Berry, the common hangman, at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, August 22, at Newgate, London. Since his conviction at the Central Criminal Court three weeks ago, Lipski repeatedly asserted his innocence, and a strong public impression soon prevailed that some mistake had been committed. In order that further inquiries might be made, the Home Secretary (Mr. Matthews) caused the execution to be stayed a week. The evidence which was gathered proved trivial, however, and the Home Secretary in spite of pressure almost unprecedented, both in and out of Parliament, remained firm in the conviction that the verdict of the jury was a just one. After attempting in a most callous manner to lay the guilt on other shoulders, Lipski made a full confession, and admitted the justice of his sentence.

On Sunday night Lipski retired to his bed early, and in apparently a calm state of mind. He slept fitfully but fairly well. He was up soon after five o'clock on Monday morning, and by six o'clock Mr. Singer was in attendance, and for nearly two hours engaged in prayer with him. Two or three minutes before eight o'clock the representatives of the press, eight in number, were admitted to the yard, in which stands the scaffold, and simultaneously a procession, consisting of Sheriffs Isaacs and Kirby, Under-Sheriff Innes, the governor of the prison, the surgeon, Lipski, Mr. Singer and some officials, in addition to James Berry, the executioner, started from the condemned cell in which the preliminary pinioning process had been performed without any demur on the part of Lipski, who had expressed his gratitude to Mr. Singer and to the officials for the kindness extended to him. Mr. Singer began reading in Hebrew the "Andown Alome," a prayer for the dying. On arriving at the scaffold Berry was most expeditious and careful in his dreadful task. Lipski weighed only nine stone, and his height was 5 feet 9 inches, so that it was necessary to give him a drop of six feet. Punctually at the stroke of eight, the cap was drawn over the culprit's face, and whilst the clergyman was still commending his soul to the Almighty, the bolt was drawn, and in another instant Lipski was sent to his doom. Up to the last moment he behaved with admirable fortitude and firmness. Death was instantaneous, the spinal cord being unmistakeably broken. There was no perceptible swaying or vibration of the rope, the drop having been so accurately arranged. The black flag appeared upon the prison flagstaff precisely at 8 o'clock and immediately afterwards the officials and reporters in the courtyard heard three loud and prolonged cheers given by the crowd outside. The Rev. S. Singer after the death scene read the Jewish burial service and a prayer, acknowledging God's righteous judgment against the culprit. Then the group quickly dispersed. Very soon after death, the body was examined by a medical man, and the fact of death announced. Later in the morning it was cut down, the formal inquest being held at noon. As usual, the remains were interred within the prison walls. For some time after the execution considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Newgate. The *Central News* states that Lipski made a full confession of his guilt to Mr. Singer, not on Sunday, but on Sunday week, but a few minutes before the week's respite arrived. The fact was not divulged, but it is suspected that the Home Office was not kept in ignorance of it.

A telegram was forwarded to Queen Victoria advising her of the confession. After the execution the Home Secretary was informed that it had been carried into effect. A letter was published on Monday from Mr. John Hayward, Lipski's solicitor, as follows :— "The convict's confession is an immense relief to me. I was not alone in my belief that he was not guilty of the crime for which he has just paid the penalty. The prisoner's demeanour caused a conviction of innocence to all with whom he came in contact. He stoutly maintained his innocence to me last Friday, and the Rabbi was also much impressed with the prisoners' apparent truthfulness. I therefore cannot quite accept the statement that his confession was begun a week ago. I felt it my duty, considering my heartfelt convictions, to do all in my power to save the man; and this I have conscientiously done. The facts brought out during the last week were not presented to the jury at the trial, and therefore were not taken notice of by them."

THE CONFESSION—A STRANGE STORY.

The following is the confession which Lipski made to the Rev. Mr. Singer on Sunday :—

"I, Israel Lipski, before appearing before God in judgment, desire to speak the whole truth concerning the crime of which I am accused. I will not die with a lie on my lips, and I will not let others suffer, even on suspicion, for my sin. I alone was guilty of the murder of Miriam Angell. I thought the woman had money in her room, so I entered, the door being unlocked and the woman asleep. I had no thought of violating her, and I swear I never approached her with that object, nor did I wrong her in this way. Miriam Angell awoke before I could search for money and cried out, but very softly. Thereupon I struck her on the head, and seized her by the neck and closed her mouth with my hand, so that she should not arouse the attention of those who were about the house. I had long been tired of my life, and had bought a pennyworth of aquafortis that morning for the purpose of putting an end to myself. Suddenly I thought of the bottle I had in my pocket, and drew it out, and poured some of the contents down her throat. She fainted, and, recognising my desperate condition, I took the rest. The bottle was an old one which I formerly used, and was the same as that which I had taken with me to the oil shop. The quantity of aquafortis I took had no effect on me. Having an idea of people coming upstairs, I crawled under the bed. The woman seemed already dead. There was only a short time from the moment of my entering the room until I was taken away. In the agitation I also fainted. I do not know how it was that my arms became abrased. I did not feel it, and was not aware of it. As to the door being locked on the inside, I myself did this immediately after I entered the room, wishing not to be interrupted. I solemnly declare and believe that Rosenbloom and Schmuss know nothing whatever of the crime of which I have been guilty, and I alone. I implore them to pardon me for having, in my despair, tried to cast the crime upon them. I also beseech the forgiveness of the bereaved husband. I admit that I have had a fair trial, and acknowledge the justice of the sentence that has been passed on me. I desire to thank Mr. Hayward for his efforts on my behalf, as well as all those who have interested themselves in me during this unhappy time. This confession is made of my own free will, and is written down by Mr. Singer at my request. May God comfort my loving father and mother, and may he accept my repentance and my death as an atonement for all my sins.

"(Signed) Israel Lipski.

"Sunday, August 21st, 1887.

Witnesses—S. Singer, minister; E. L. Milman, governor of Her Majesty's prison, Newgate.

This statement was at once forwarded to the Home Secretary.

JEWS AS MURDERERS.

It is an interesting circumstance in connection with the execution of Lipski that he is only the third instance of a Jew having suffered captial punishment for murder in England within the last 150 years. His predecessor in this unenviable fame was also an inhabitant of White chapel, but this can hardly be considered a coincidence, as that quarter of East London has for long been the chief home of the Jewish population of the Metropolis.

When the Spanish Government asserted its supremacy in 1885 over the Caroline Islands, it promised the United States that it would respect the Protestant missions established for more than twenty years in the principal islands of the group. The Spanish authorities have, nevertheless (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says) arrested and imprisoned at Manila since June last the Reverend Edward Deane, aged seventy, one of the earliert and most influential missionaries in the island of Ponape. The cause of the arrest was the resistance he offered when the Spaniards interfered with the work of the missions, after he had offered to pay the heavy taxes levied by the new rulers, who had never appeared in Ponape before 1819. The American Government has made strong representations in order to obtain the release of the missionary.

Two boys who had just left college went up the Hoch Konig glacier, near Bischofshofen, without guides. In the ascent they were surprised by a snow-storm, and one of them, the son of a Salzburg banker, was found frozen to death.

The German Post Office has lowered the postage for letters to Australia by the German mail-steamers to 20 pfennigs, or rather less than 2½d., which is cheaper than the English postage by 60 per cent.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a crematorium in Berlin. The site will be the municipal cemetery at Fredrichsfelde.

It is stated that the arms manufactories at Suhl, in Thuringia, are executing large contracts for rifles given by the Russian Government. The contracts are said to be so extensive that it will be five years before they are carried out.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The explanatory memorandum of the Under-Secretary of State for India, giving the accounts and estimates for 1887-88, is issued :—

An explanatory note states that owing to the difficulty experienced in distinguishing between pounds sterling and tens of rupees, the notation of £ for the former and Rx. for the latter has been adopted in the present paper, with the view of ascertaining whether it is generally approved before it is introduced into the accounts and estimates. For the year 1886-87 the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure was 76,081,223 rx. and 76,021,150 rx. respective showing a surplus of 60,073 rx. These figures, it is explained, differ from those of the financial statement owing to the revenue and expenditure in England being corrected to the end of the year.

The Budget estimate for 1887-88 anticipates a surplus of 16,700 rx. the revenue being estimated at 77,460,200 rx. and the expenditure at 77,443,500 rx. Apart from other considerations, the revenue and expenditure of the country are, it is pointed out, continually increasing owing to the opening of additional railways and canals, and a table is giving showing the net revenue and expenditure the former being the amount received from the principal sources after deducting, cost of collection, &c., and the latter charges of the various departments after deducting the receipts of those departments. Thus the net revised estimate of revenue for 1886-87 was 43,880,566 rx., and the Budget estimate for 1887-88 was 44,478,100 rx., the net expenditure being 43,820,493 rx. and 44,461,400 rx. respectively leaving the surpluses as given above. Comparing the financial position at the beginning of 1885-86 with the present position, the revenue shows an increase of 1,759,700 rx., and the expenditure of 2,389,600 rx., and a surplus of only 16,700 rx., as compared with 646,600 rx. in 1885-86, or a falling off of 629,900 rx. The increased expenditure is accounted for under the heads of :—Assessed taxes, 870,900 rx.; Upper Burma, 405,100 rx.; other heads, 483,700 rx.; total 1,759,700 rx., while the increase of net expenditure is thus explained :—Upper Burma, increase, 2,175,600 rx.; Exchange, increase, 1,833,600 rx.; total, 4,009,200 rx. Less famine insurance reduction, 1,146,500 rx.; other heads, reduction, 473,100 rx.; total, 1,619,600 rx., or a net increase of 2,389,600 rx. The total charge for exchange in the 1887-88 budget is put down at 5,515,000 rx. as against 5,616,000 rx. in the revised estimate for 1886-87; in 1885-86 the amount was 4,299,000 rx., while in 1881-82 it was only 2,988,000 rx.

The revised estimate of the expenditure on account of Upper Burma for 1886-87 was 1,955,600 rx., and the Budget estimate for 1887-88 is 2,175,600 rx., while the net revenue for the two years is put down at 1,741,400 rx. and 1,770,500 rx. respectively. The net expenditure on the army, which in 1884-85 was 16,149,000 rx., and 19,134,009 rx. in the following year, is put down in the revised estimate for 1886-87 as 18,098,000 rx., and in the 1886-88 Budget at 18,300,000 rx. It is explained that in 1885-86 the net expenditure was temporarily increased by 2,116,000 rx., in consequence of the organisation of the Quetta Field Force, and by 605,000 rx. on account of the Burma expedition; there was also additional expenditure on the pay and allowances of the forces in India of 157,000 rx. for the European troops (of which about 49,000 rx. was due to the fall in exchange), and 150,000 rx. for the native army, and also 40,000 rx. for other charges. In England the payments for ordnance stores were increased by 287,000*l*., and for other stores by 181,000*l*., while the charge for exchange was greater by 194,000 rx.; but the other payments were reduced by 745,000*l*., mainly owing to the new system of paying, on account of the British troops serving in India, only the amount of pension accruing in the year, instead of the capitalised value of all pensions granted during the year. In 1886-87 the charges in India exceed those of 1885-86 (excluding the Quetta Field Force) by 985,000 rx., of which 555,000 rx. is due to the Burma Expedition; the permanent increase of the army causes an additional charge of about 500,000 rx. for the British troops (including 51,000 rx. due to the fall in exchange), and of 265,000 rx. for the native army, but in other directions a net saving of 335,000 rx. was effected. In England the sterling expenditure is reduced by 92,000*l*., but the charge for exchange is increased by 187,000 rx. In 1887-88 the expenditure in India is reduced by 440,000 rx. on account of the Burma expedition, and increased by 345,000 rx. for the permanent charge (including 161,000 rx. on account of the additional pay of the European troops owing to the fall in exchange), to which must be added 25,000 rx. for other charges. The sterling expenditure in England is increased by 210,000*l*., of which 118,000*l*. is for non-effective charges, 110,000*l*. for stores, and 30,000*l*. for deferred pay, while there is a reduction of 48,000*l*. in transport and other services. The exchange is, moreover, increased by 62,000 rx.

THE HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

A great meeting was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday, August 23, to protest against the proclamation of the National League. The Lord Mayor, M. P., presided, and in opening the proceedings, said that so immense was the number of people anxious to be present at the meeting to send up a note of defiance—(cheers)—to show that the people of Dublin were not intimidated by the Government proclamation from Dublin Castle—(cheers)—that they had had to arrange for two—possibly for three—over-flow meetings. They despised the proclamation, and they defied it. (Cheers.) Mr. Harrington, M. P., read a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Walsh), who wrote that Ireland had been deprived of constitutional liberty, not for a time, but for ever, as far as an Act of Parliament could effect it.

THE ONLY RESOLUTION.

The Rev. G. A. Galbraith, F. T. C. D., moved the first and only resolution. He said they were there to protest against an atrocious and unconstitutional Act, and an abominable invasion of civil liberty. It was said the object of the Act was to put down intimidation. That was to say, they were all there in compliance with intimidation. (Laughter.) The resolution was as follows :—"That this meeting of the citizens of Dublin denounce in the face of the civilised world the proclamation of the Irish National League as an unscrupulous attempt to drive the Irish people from the path of peaceful and constitutional struggles for their rights, and to deprive them of the organisation which had suppressed crime and outrage—(cheers)—and awakened the English Democracy to sympathy with the sufferings and aspirations of the Irish people; and we hereby declare our determination never to submit to so gross an outrage constitutional liberty."

IRELAND'S HUMILIATION.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., who on rising was received with loud and prolonged applause, said, in the course of his speech—I have come here to-night to express my sympathy—a deep and unchanged sympathy—with you and your cause. I know of no greater insult to a people than to a legislate for it in a manner which is wholly condemned by the representatives of the people of the country, and that is what has been done now. (Cheers.) This legislation places your country in a most humiliating position, but I undertake to say that you will know how to act in such a manner as that you will not be humiliated by it. Gentlemen, in this impending struggle, which may be a serious one for aught we know—in this impending struggle we have confidence in your courage, and I have confidence in your wisdom. If peace is broken anyway, if disorder anyway arises, let the peace be broken, let the disorder spring from the conduct of the Government; don't let it originate in any sense with yourselves. I think you are entitled to be in good spirits, for I believe sincerely that the hour of your deliverance is at hand. (Loud cheers.)

THE MASSES *versus* THE "SALARIED."

Mr. Cobb, M.P., spoke a few words of encouragement, and then Mr. Haldane, M.P., said they in Scotland would vote again and again on the same side as they had done—for Ireland—no matter what it might cost them. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., said their English friends had seen that vast assemblage of the people, and he would now ask them to go to Mr. Balfour and ask him to let them see assembled together in a very much smaller room—if he could find them—the men in Ireland who approved of him and his policy. There would be found very few indeed but those who got a salary for their trouble. On the one side were the masses of the people, and on the other the salaried officials of the country. He believed that the wretched gang of salaried officials would fear to face any part of Ireland outside the cities of Lurgan and Belfast.

PROUD THAT THE LEAGUE IS DANGEROUS.

He was proud to hear the Tory Government say that the League was a dangerous association. He, for one, would do his utmost to make it so. (Cheers.) If it was a life and death struggle between the National League and the government of the Castle for supremacy in this country, then he would say they went into it with a light heart. He hoped that the organs of the Government spoke the truth. He hoped that this was a struggle in which one or the other would come out dead men. He would say on behalf of the people that they despised all the power of the Castle, and that he for one intended to continue to practise the same from of intimidation, as it had been called, in spite of all the proclamations and indictments that they could make against him. So long as landlordism prevailed in the country, so long would intimidaton prevail in more senses that one, and in the end it would prevail over the landlords, and over the Government too.

THE TENANTS SHOULD DOUBLE THEIR DEMANDS.

The present Government in its Coercion Act threathened them with six month's hard labour. What had the men of 1867 before them? They were a mere handful, and still it was not six months hard labour that was before them—they had the shadow of the gallows dangling before their eyes. Now, were they in 1887, with victory in their grasp—were they to fear Mr. Cromwellian Balfour? (Groans.) Up to the present they had been scrupulous in urging the tenantry of Ireland to demand only their just rights but he would say now, that, after the way their demands had been treated, and after the passing of this Act the proclamation of the League, he would tell the tenants that they should double their demands. If they were to get six months' hard labour for getting a reduction of their rents, let them get a goods reduction when they were at it. He did not believe that the Magistrates would carry out the Act with the harshness its promoters expected. He believed they would try and please their paymasters, and the Irish people would be their paymasters soon. They and the police would soon be paying court to their future paymasters—the Irish nation. (Cheers.) After Mr. W. O'Brien had addressed the assemblage, the resolution was put and carried amid great cheering, and the proceedings shortly thereafter terminated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf, under Captain F. J. Raffin. She brought with her 6,919 packages of general cargo, 197 chests of opium, 63 horses, and sixty-eight passengers on deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12th September, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" Amphitrite	2486	L. Lemesick	A	J. Jaini.
S.S. Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Kerbella	3586	D. Stuart	H J	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Bormida	1499	G. B. Digaino	L	F. Bessoni.
" Assam	1587	W. H. Wheler	N	P. & O. Co.
" Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	2014	B. Cattier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.
" Avoca	904	C. Klybol	Ibis	V. Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Verona (s)	Speck	London, Aug. 18.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Busreh, Aug. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Kilwa (s)	Mackay	Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Kerbella, for London.
" Etolia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, Genoa, &c.
" Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
" Pemba, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 8 Queen of Scotts ... Adamson .. Mauritius, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8.—Steamers City of Calcutta, Arratoon Apcar and Rajpootana. Ship Timandra. Brig Brani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 10.

Costobadie, Major, Mad, R A, on general leave, from Trimulgherry.

Candy, Capt, Bo, 14th B I, on duty, from Poona.

September 11.

Pease, Lt, Bo E Y Regt, on duty, from Poona.

September 12.

Farrant, Capt, Mad 25th N I, from leave, from England.

Baxter, Capt, Bo Gloster Regt, on sick leave, from Ahmednagar.

James, Col, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, on station leave, from Ahmedabad.

Mackenzie, Surgn, Bl, 5th P I, from furlough, from England.

MacGeorge, Lieut, Bo, 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

Wardrop, Lieut-Col, Bl, 3rd Dn Guards, on leave, from Muttra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 13th, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 14th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, Squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) Eust. Ferrers Nicholson, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Sept. compared with the statement of the 3rd Sept. :—

	Sept. 3. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,68,637	44,04,788
do. do. at Branches	15,13,476	15,67,746
Other Deposits	2,44,27,699	2,58,63,102
Post Bills	16,396	16,161
Cash Credits undrawn	14,81,010	13,05,903
	4,41,37,211	4,56,57,700
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	69,17,102	71,66,456
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	34,50,718	38,77,032
Loans, on Security of do.	38,51,002	31,93,579
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,009	3,723
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,71,97,705	1,67,52,879
Stamps	23,570	23,531
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,83,980		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	2,98,980	2,98,980
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,60,032	10,83,058
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,21,933	1,11,36,473
	4,41,37,211	4,56,57,700

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 23rd Aug. :—

	Aug. 23. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,53,229	15	0	48,53,229	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,86,65,838	1	11	3,03,33,027	2	4
Other Deposits	3,62,39,694	10	9	3,68,97,438	1	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,67,049	1	0	3,92,134	3	0
Sundries	14,84,311	7	3	15,01,153	7	2
Rs.	8,36,95,821	3	11	8,39,76,970	12	7
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	89,50,143	0	0	92,40,687	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	50,51,812	0	0	48,73,819	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	74,06,601	3	10	61,07,484	5	2
Credits on do.	86,13,207	1	1	84,89,225	12	11
Bills discounted	1,97,21,198	2	5	1,81,22,915	0	6
Balances with other Banks	5,78,857	15	6	6,27,150	12	5
Bullion	2,541	12	9	2,189	14	9
Dead Stock	11,24,549	7	9	11,25,430	1	6
Stamps	10,084	8	3	10,612	3	3
Sundries	8,54,924	9	10	8,82,767	6	6
Cash at Head Office	1,45,17,049	14	0	1,57,21,292	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,68,64,736	8	6	1,90,79,686	1	1
Rs.	8,36,95,821	3	11	8,39,76,970	12	7

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FRENCH AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

MR. JOHN HIGGINSON, of New Caledonia, who is said to be American by birth and French by naturalization, publishes in the *Temps* a long letter on the New Hebrides. He argues that although in 1853 the French Government neglected to hoist its flag on the islands, it regarded them as a dependency of New Caledonia, and styled the first Governor of the latter "Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Caledonie et Dependances." Dismissing as inexplicable the Anglo-French Convention of 1878, he maintains that since 1882 the English has been almost absorbed by the French element, 700,000 acres of land having been formally transferred from English to French colonists, while nearly a million acres have been purchased from the native chiefs. He justifies the landing of French troops, by which the Europeans were saved from massacre and cannibalism, unbroken tranquillity being maintained for twelve months. He charges the English missionaries with inculcating hatred of Frenchmen and with keeping up a factitious agitation in Australia against French annexation. Mr. Higginson hints that France might allay Australian uneasiness by promising not to make the islands a penal settlement; and, after urging the danger of a dual rule, and the difficulty of a division of territory, he advocates that England should assume a protectorate over the Banks and Santa Cruz, while France should annex the New Hebrides, and engage to put a stop to the system of transportation to the South Seas.

BUFFALO BILL'S ENGLISH EXPERIENCES.

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* says that Colonel William Roy, of El Paso, an old friend and comrade of Buffalo Bill, is in receipt of a frank and characteristic letter from the great scout. The letter, which is dated London, the 23rd of June, is as follows:—

My dear Colonel,—It was a genuine pleasant surprise to receive your letter. I have often thought of you, and wondered what had become of you. So glad that you are still on the top of the earth. Well, ever since I got out of the mud-hole in New Orleans, things having been coming my way pretty smooth, and I have captured this country from the Queen down, and am doing them to the tune of 10,000 dollars a day. Talk about show business, there was never anything like it ever know, and never will be again, and, with my European reputation, you can easily guess the business I will do when I get back to my own country. It's petty hard work with two and three performances a day, and the society racket, receptions, dinners, &c. No man, not even Grant, was received better than your humble servant. I have dined with every one of the royalty, from Albert, Prince of Wales, down. I sometimes wonder if it is the same old Bill Cody, the bull-whacker. Well, colonel, I still wear the same sized hat, and when I make my pile I am coming back to visit all the old boys. It you meet any of them tell them I ain't got the big head worth a cent. I am over here for dust. Will be glad to hear from any of them. Write me again.—Your old-time friend,

BILL CODY.

M. KATKOFF AND RUSSIAN HATRED OF GERMANY.

THE views expressed by some German and French newspapers on the occasion of M. Katkoff's death, that the deceased editor nourished a fanatical hatred towards the Germans and love for France, are replied to at length by the *Moscow Gazette*. After describing these utterances as legendary, the journal proceeds as follows:—

"M. Katkoff loved ardently, perhaps fanatically, Russia alone. He hated her enemies. With foreign States, Russia can only sympathise in so far as they extend their sympathy to her and attest mutual sympathy by identifying it with mutual interests. In politics, one's own countrymen are the first to be considered, and their interests must not be sacrificed to those of foreigners. To the last moment of his life M. Katkoff was a great admirer of German science, literature, and art. He also esteemed the Germans on account of their good character and good qualities. Shortly after 1860, however, the German became different." The journal, next referring to the establishment of the Prussian hegemony in Germany and the overthrow of France with Russia's help, says:—"Since that time the Germans have been arrogant, proud, haughty cynical, egotistical, and beyond measure domineering. After France had left the European Concert, the means of a *modus vivendi* were to have been found between Russian and Germany, compatible with Russian interest. But this did not come to pass. Germany alone reaped the benefit of the Russo-German friendship. However, M. Katkoff did not deceive himself in regard to Germany; but in his estimate of the capability of Russian diplomacy to maintain the friendship with Germany, without detriment to Russia. This friendship, therefore, became an impossibility, and the Imperial Government of Russia resumed its freedom of action." The journal goes on to point out that, so long as France is without a stable Government, an alliance with her is impossible. A war with Germany, it says, would be a national calamity, and therefore undesirable. M. Katkoff had only demanded unrestricted liberty for Russia in international questions. The article concludes as follows:—"The relations between Russia and Germany will become normal as soon as Germany lays aside her pride and shows due respect for the legal rights of her neighbours. France can only then become an interesting factor for Russia when she has a stable Government, no matter of what origin, and only then can she count upon playing a role in the European Concert, and upon the sympathetic co-operation of Russia.

REAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN SICILY.

A LETTER from Palermo published in Vienna reveals a startling state of things in Sicily consequent upon the reappearance of the cholera. The ignorant population attribute the outbreak of the terrible epidemic to the evil disposition of the Government. Assassination, incendiarism, and sanguinary encounters with the *gendarmes* and troops are reported from different parts of the island. The measures taken by the authorities since the last visitation of cholera, such as the disinfecting of certain villages, suppressing unwholesome wells, and reinforcing the medical staffs, have been misconstrued and taken by the people as a sure indication that the Government wanted to send them the disease. Special precautions were taken at certain places, and shortly afterwards a case of cholera occurred at one of them, the patient being transferred to the cholera hospital recently erected. The same night a band of villagers armed to the teeth set fire to the building and murdered the sick man, whom they accused of being paid by the Government to spread the malady amongst them. They then repaired to the high-road, and, taking up a position behind the bushes on either side they there awaited the arrival of the gendermes, whom the mayor had sent for when the first alarm reached him. When the gendarmes came up with the miscreants they were greeted by a deadly fusillade that cost the life of their brigadier. The aggressors fled to the neighbouring woods, where they were attacked the next day by the troops. Half of them were shot and the others taken prisoners, but not before many soldiers had fallen. At Leonforte the armed inhabitants had a formal encounter with the carabineers. Dispersed after a savage combat, the bulk of then fled to the monastery of San Vincenzo, where they barricaded themselves and underwent a regular siege. The carabineers, reinforced by infantry, burst open the doors and forced their way into the monastery. After a desperate resistance the beseiged were overpowered and the survivors were marched off to prison under a strong escort. A state of seige has been proclaimed in the town. Similar events have taken place at Caltagirone. Seventy-eight peasants, have been arrested at Catania. The island seems to be in a complete state of revolution.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

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Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

THERE are symptoms (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) of a revival of the Jewish question, or rather of the persecution of the Jews, in several parts of the empire. A telegram from Khotin, near Novochopersk, reports the outbreak, in that district of anti-Jewish riots. Several persons have been killed and many wounded and houses have been wrecked. The authorities took measures to quell the disturbances; but up to the time of the despatch of the telegram order had not been restored. At the beginning of the month the people of Ekaterinoslav, in the south, were thrown into a panic, especially the Hebrews, by persistent alarming rumours of an intended repetition of the terrible anti-Semitic riots of four years ago. The Jews shut up their premises and fled in all directions. The troops were called out, and on proceeding to the Briansk factory in the district it was found that the rioters, whose march on the town had been feared, and had already been mastered and arrested by the police. The rioters, it is, however, said, did not intend to molest the Jews. The other day the police of St. Petersburg mustered in force at the Tsarskoe Selo Railway terminus and interrogated a number of persons arriving in town whether they were Jews and had any right to be in the capital. Several Jews were invited to the police station to show their passports and papers. This measure appears to have been adopted in consequence of the belief that a large number of Jews without permission to reside in St. Petersburg live in the suburbs, especially about Isarskoe Selo, and come into town regularly every day to transact their business. A project is on foot, if it has not been actually adopted, to prevent all Jews in the provinces of Poland from residing outside of the towns or settlements among the peasants, and to restrict their acquisition and possession of property in the rural districts of the Vistula provinces.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."
—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the searching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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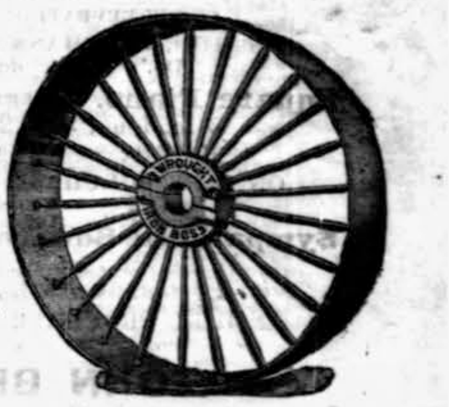

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It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

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FOR SEPTEMBER 1887

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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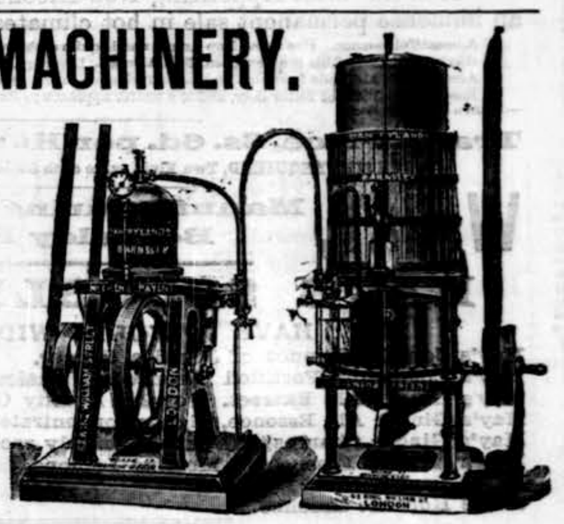

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